THE

Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

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No. 55,405—NEW SERIES, BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Aug	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	8000
12th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	10500
26th "	CALEDONIA	8000	...	...
2nd Sept	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
9th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
23rd "	ARABIA	7000	...	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10950
7th Octr	EGYPT	8000	...	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
28th "	MANTUA b	11000	CHINA	8000

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

b The "MANTUA" proceeds direct to LONDON via MALTA and passengers for MARSEILLES transhipp at PORTSAID to the "CHINA."

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

6th Jan.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
13th "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	10900
27th "	OCEANA	7000	...	...
3rd Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
10th "	CHINA	8000	...	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
24th "	ARABIA	8000	...	...
2nd Mar.	MACEDONIA	10950	...	...
9th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
30th "	*ARCADIA	7000	...	...
23rd "	PERSIA	8000	...	...
30th "	MARMORA	10500	...	...
6th April.	MOOLTAN	10900	...	...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
20th "	MANTUA	11000	...	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12500
4th May.	ARABIA	8000	...	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	10000
18th "	EGYPT	8000	...	...

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 20th MARCH, 1912, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 591	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 558 or Rs. 637	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are Issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES

(JOINT SERVICE

CORONATION DURBAR AT DELHI

(12th December, 1911.)

Steamer.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about 1911	Due Bombay about 1911	Leave Karachi about 1911	Leave Bombay about 1911
Trafford Hall	5321	12 July	5 Aug.	25 Aug.	...
City of Calcutta	7512	22 July	14 Aug.	2 Sept.	...
City of Lahore	7163	1 Aug.	24 Aug.	13 Sept.	...
City of Athens	5391	24 Aug.	16 Sept.	...	30 Sept.
City of York	7410	19 Sept.	11 Oct.	31 Oct.	...
City of Khios	4679	30 Sept.	25 Oct.	...	15 Nov.
City of Benares	6974	7 Oct.	29 Oct.	22 Nov.	...
City of London	7393	14 Oct.	4 Nov.	For Calcutta	
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Oct.	17 Nov.	9 Dec.	...
City of Lahore	7163	30 Oct.	21 Nov.	16 Dec.	19 Dec.
City of Berlin (Glasgow)	7003	4 Nov.	27 Nov.	23 Dec.	...
City of Athens	5394	16 Nov.	9 Dec.	3 Jan'12	6 Jan'12
City of York	7819	16 Dec.	8 Jan'12	29 Jan.	1 Feb.
City of Glasgow	4525	13 Jan'12.	4 Feb.	26 Feb.	29 Feb.
Trafford Hall	5321	23 Jan.	17 Feb.	13 Mar	...
City of Calcutta	7512	3 Feb.	26 Feb.	23 Mar.	26 Mar.
City of Birmingham	7000	10 Feb.	4 Mar.	3 Apl.	...
City of Athens	5694	20 Feb.	14 Mar.	31 Mar	13 Apll
City of Manchester	5551	2 Mar.	25 Mar.	17 Apl.	...
City of York	7810	12 Mar.	4 Apl.	27 Apl.	30 Apl.
City of Corinth	5443	26 Mar.	18 Apl	11 May	14 May
City of Glasgow	4525	10 Apr.	3 May	25 May	28 May

N.B.A.—All the above steamers have second class accommodation except the City of Vienna, Trafford Hall and City of Corinth.

FARES	1st class Single	1st class Return	2nd class Single	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To Marseilles	573	891	429	649
" London via Marseilles	653	1,021	489	834
" Liverpool	605	937	462	704

Cots can be arranged to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares allow for Rail Including Free Passage by B. I. Steamer of week Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

JOINT SERVICE.

in connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

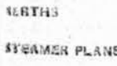
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.

5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Re. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Re. 4 per thousand.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.



INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
Kasara	1195	Thurs.	10th Aug.	9 a.m.	direct.
Linga	2185	Fri.	11th Aug.	6 a.m.†	direct.

†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Kasara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 10th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Waroonga," 2,513 tons, sailing about Wednesday, 9th August, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons, sailing on or about Thursday 10th August, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Lalpoora," 3389 tons, to sail on or about 12th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand,

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

5th August, 1911.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.	
Koerber	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sep.	1911
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Octr	"
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Koerber	5123	A. Foresti	1st Nov.	"
Graz	3905	.....	16th "	"
Africa	4720	E. Seberich	1st Dec,	"
Bohemia	4234	G. Gillhuber	16th "	"
Koerber	5123	A. Foresti	1st Jan,	1912.
Bregenz	3905	.....	16th "	"

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
China	6,017	P. Pavisich	27th Dec. 1911.
Fr. Ferdinand	6,046	B. Gobol	28th Jan. 1912.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	" 545 " 685*
Saloon Class to London and back	" 865 " 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 525
Intermediate Class to London	" 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	" 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Saloon Class to London	" 545 to 585
Class to London and back	" 865 to 945

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7588	24th Aug, 1911.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.

52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.
Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word "THERAPION" is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER, *LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.*

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB H. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount for the half year is not less than Rs. 5,
FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MUREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted,
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	" 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.
BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods between October and May.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on the Presidency Towns, Karachi and Rangoon, also Currency Notes of these circles received free of Charge in Fixed Deposit, and Savings Bank Deposit, Accounts.
Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 16,850,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Nagasaki
Bombay	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tiehling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Fengtien (Mukden)	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager,
Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE '15' H. P.

NOISELESS AND SMOKELESS

NAPIER.

IS the IDEAL CAR, because of its low cost of upkeep—its absolute reliability and lack of trouble of any kind. For the man who likes to drive himself it is unequalled by any other car made.

Built for City use and ease of control in crowded streets, it is equally efficient in every other respect for country use.

Climbs hills 1 in 4 noiselessly and swiftly. Has a speed of 45 miles per hour, and, its design is a marvel of the body builder's art, may we send a Car to take you for a trial spin to convince you that it is in every detail the PROVED BEST CAR?

SOLE AGENTS:—

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

150° "SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL. 150°

"SHELL" "SHELL"

150°

It is no longer necessary to pay an extravagant price to obtain the best oil.

HAVE YOU TRIED

"SHELL"?

It is the finest American Case Oil.

OTHER 150° OIL COSTS Rs. 6 PER CASE.

REFINED and PACKED 150° TEST in AMERICA.

NO SMOKE and NO SMELL.

"SHELL" COSTS Rs. 5-4 PER CASE.

DON'T allow your Butler or Grocer to decide what Brand of oil you burn

SEE THAT YOU GET

"SHELL"

THE BEST OIL FOR THE BEST LAMPS.

"SHELL" "SHELL"

IMPORTED BY

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD.,

150° GRAHAMS BUILDINGS, BOMBAY. 150°

HAM, BACON AND CHEESE.

PRIME'S CUMBERLAND HAM	in canvas	Rs. 1-2	per lb.
" "	" cooked on cut	" 2-8	"
BEST WILTSHIRE BACON	"	Re. 1-0	"
FINEST GRUYERE CHEESE	"	" 1-0	"
PRIME'S ENGLISH CHEDDAR	"	" 1-0	"
MIDGET GOUDAS, in tins	each	" 1-0	
CREME DE LA CREME, in tins about 4lbs.	each	Rs. 3-0	

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 325. Telegrams:—"MONGIBROS,"—BOMBAY.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. R. H., Re. 1 Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

10,000 MILES

On one set of Dunlop Tyres!!! This is not an exceptional case but is one of many.

The letter was written by Mr. H. J. Bath of Badger Heath near Wolverhampton on Jan. 5, 1911, to Mr. Cureton, Managing Director of the Sunbean Motor Car Coy., Ltd., Wolverhampton.

"The Dunlop grooved tread tyres supplied with my 12-16 Sunbeam in December, 1909, have now run over 10,000 miles. . . I am selling the car with the tyres still on, so I don't know how much further they will do. I suppose you will take the credit for the car being light on the tyres, but the tyres must be made of good stuff, too, because they had a bad start, with 1,000 miles in the New Forest over unrolled flints. Needless to say, I shall have the same make of tyres on the new car."

DUNLOPS

ARE THE BEST.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
BOMBAY OFFICE: ... ... 3, Wallace Street.

B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. CHUKKER 125° F. VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

Agents:—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA

Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 83,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an Immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.
Managers.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s

ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS:

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,

PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FRESH GRUYERE, PARMESAN GORGONZOLA, DUTCH BALLS in tin foil, CHEDDAR LOAFS, CAMEMBERT in tins, (cheeses).

MACCARONI VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assortments Pure genuine OLIVE OIL of the Olives.

PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

Just to hand real RUSSIAN HERRINGS in small Kegs, sold loose at 4 ans. each.

Our GRIGNOLINO (CLARET) WINE is genuine and unadulterated now in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

Various other Brands of High Class Wines.

Singapore Rattan CHAIRS, Settees, Tables, and Easy Chairs always in stock.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "OBRA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 5th current, and will discharge in Dock.

2 Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their cargo immediately on discharge.

3 The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning between 8 and 9 a. m. to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, dated 4th August 1911.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 9th instant, being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

POONA FOURTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 12TH AUGUST, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 7th August, 1911.

J. E. HUGHES,
Ag. Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 2nd Aug. 1911.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 7th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 (Standard Time) o'clock, in the afternoon, when the subjoined resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company, held on the 17th day of July, 1911, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

"That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 15,00,000 by the creation of 600 additional Ordinary Shares of Rs. 500 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary Shares in the Company."

"That the Directors be empowered to dispose of the said additional Shares from time to time and at such times as they think fit at a minimum premium of Rs. 500 per share."

Dated the 17th day of July, 1911.

By Order of the Board,
GOCULDAS MADHOWJI SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

Particulars and Conditions of a 4 per cent. Loan of Rs. 6,79,500 being the balance of a Rs. 8,10,000 Loan sanctioned for Extention of the Karachi Water Works, vide Government Resolution No. 2386, dated 15th July, 1910.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India the Municipality of Karachi invite Tenders for the above loan to the extent of Rs. 6,79,500 only.

2. The Loan is to be raised on the security of the general revenues of the Karachi Municipality. The excellent financial condition of which will be seen from the figures showing the income and expenditure for the last four years, as given below :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Surplus income over expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1907-08 ...	12,05,501	10,35,485	.....
1908-09 ...	13,00,319	10,60,675	.....
1909-10 ..	17,82,279	10,48,880	.....
1910-11 ..	11,09,057	11,79,507	.....
Total for 4 years ..	53,97,456	43,24,547	10,73,109
Average per annum..	13,49,414	10,81,137	2,68,277

TENDERS.

3. Tenders for the whole or any portion of the Loan will be received up to 2 P.M., (Standard Time), on Wednesday, 30th August, 1911, by the Chief Officer and Chief Engineer, Karachi Municipality, at the Municipal Office, Karachi.

4. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500. Each Tender must be in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the balance of Rs. 6,79,500 of the Rs. 8,10,000 Loan for extension of Municipal Water Works, Karachi."

5. The rate at which each Tender is made must be specified in rupees or in rupees and annas; it must not contain a fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The Municipality do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any Tender or Tenders, and further reserve to themselves the right to accept the whole or such portion only as they may think proper of any sum tendered for.

7. Instalments will be payable either into the Municipal Office, or into the Bank of Bombay, Karachi, as follows :—

10 per cent. on application.
15 per cent. on allotment.
25 per cent. three months after allotment.
50 per cent. six months after allotment.

8. If after the acceptance of any tender, either wholly or in part, the payments are not made as specified above, all payments made in connection with the Tender will be forfeited.

9. The deposits on Tenders which have not been accepted will be returned without interest.

INTEREST AND SINKING FUND.

10. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. payable half yearly on 1st March and 1st September.

11. Interest will be calculated on the first instalment from date of allotment, and on subsequent instalments from due date of payment of such instalments.

12. A sufficient sum will be set aside annually and invested to provide for the repayment of the Loan on the dates specified.

REPAYMENT.

13. The loan will be repayable in two decennial instalments of Rs. 3,40,000 and Rs. 3,39,500 respectively. The debentures to be repaid after the first decennial period will be drawn by lot at an Assembly of Municipal Councillors.

14. Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Officer and Chief Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi.

H. C. MULES,
President,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office, Karachi, 12th July, 1911.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE ½ ANNA,

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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NORTH EAST-ROUTE. Corridor—Restaurant Car Express between Bombay and Delhi, from 1st November.

NORTH WEST-ROUTE Mail Train between Bombay and Delhi from 1st November, via Ahmedabad, Abu and Jaipur. Restaurant Car between Ahmedabad and Ajmer.

DOWN.	UP.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 22-0	Delhi ..... D. 22-45
Delhi ..... A. 6-45	Bombay (Colaba) A. 7-20
DOWN.	UP.
Bombay (Colaba) D. 21-30	Delhi ..... D. 21-0
Delhi ..... A. 8-45	Bombay (Colaba) A. 8-15

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS will be run when necessary, leaving Bombay in the evening and arriving at Delhi at a convenient hour in the morning.

Passengers holding RETURN TICKETS by the B. B. & C. I. Railway broad-gauge route to Delhi have the option of using the Metre-gauge route via Ahmedabad on either the outward or return journey.

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A Special Fast Express Goods Service will run daily by the broad Gauge route for the conveyance of Motor Cars, Carriages, Horses, Furniture, etc.

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd August, 1911.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1911.

Sixty years—Rs. 75,00,000.

Tenders to be received up to 1 P. M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 11th August, 1911.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, and under the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, and of Section 2 of Act I of 1881, and of Act 1 of 1899, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 75 Lakhs.

The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to holder in sixty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st June and 1st December.

Two per cent. of the amount tendered must be deposited on application, and the balance 98 per cent. on or before 31st December, 1911. Interest will accrue from the date of payment in full.

The deposit of 2 per cent. on application will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made and it with any interest accrued thereon will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the 31st December 1911.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to one o'clock P. M. (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, 11th August, 1911, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

Under Clause 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge of interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time, be owing.

In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act (Bombay Act VI of 1879) until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Ooorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th July, 1911.

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Devoes Brilliant 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Tiger 125 deg.	4 8 2	do.
Monkey, 125 deg.	4 0 2	do.
White Camelia 125° (in tins) .	3 10 0	per two tins.
Elephant, 125 deg. (in tins) ..	3 10 0	do.
do. 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 0 0	per 8 gallons
Camel 125 deg. (in tins)	3 10 0	per two tins

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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OF
EXCELSIOR PICTURES.
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PRIZE SHOW AS USUAL.
7 to 8 P. M.
POPULAR PRICES.

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FRIDAY, 11TH AUGUST,
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Tickets of Admission Rs. 2
to include a Gentleman and a Lady;
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 1,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore	Colombo,	Kisumu.
Amritsar,	Kandy	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. W. J. K. HEGARTY
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind), Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Nadiad, Rajkot, Sukkur and Surat.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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"Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application."

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

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For Particulars and price, see the GENERAL MANAGER.

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AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES SITUATE at Ripon Road near Byculla, out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co, Auctioneers, will by order of Messrs. Jamsedji Bustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Hussenalli Mulla Hakimji under the power of sale given to an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 22nd day of January, 1908, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 13th day of August, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned properties in one lot.

All the properties will be sold in one lot.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

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All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Ripon Road near Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 3,106 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 169, New No. 13681, Old Survey No. 261 and New Survey No. 3558 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward Nos. 3846 (2), 3846 (3), 3846 (4), 3846 (5), 3846 (6), 3846 (7), 3846 (8), 3846 (9), 3846 (10), and Street Nos. 23A, 33AA, 33C, 33D, 33E, 33F, 33G, 33H, and 331 and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North partly by the property of Rasoolji Dawoodbhoy partly by the property of Karimji Alibhoy Barodawalla partly by the property of Taher Mahomed Lalan Mahomed partly by the property of Dawoodbhoy Issa, partly by the property of Essaji Sulamanji Chanerwala and partly by the property of Esmailji Ebrahimji Nagree on or towards the South partly by the properties secondly, thirdly and fourthly hereinafter described and partly by the property of Ismailji Ibrahimji Nagree and partly by the property of Mahomed Abdool Wahed Musri on or towards the East by Ripon Road aforesaid and on or towards the West by the property of Noor Mahomed Fakir Mahomed.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Ripon Road, near Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,378 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 125-126, New No. A-13631 and 13632, Old Survey No. 249, and New Survey No. 1 A-3562, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 3833 (3), Street No. 203, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described, on or towards the South by a public passage leading from Ripon Road, towards the West on or towards the East by the property of Esmailji Ibrahimji Nagree, and on or towards the West by the property of Mahomed Abdool Wahed Musri.

Lot No. 3.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at Ripon, near Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay and Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,492 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 211-211, New No. B-13734 and 13735, and Old Survey Nos. 251-252, and New Survey Nos. 1 B-3564, and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 3823 (3), Street No. 10B, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore firstly described on or towards the South by a public passage aforesaid leading from Ripon Road to towards the West, on or towards the East by the property of Mahomed Abdool Wahed Musri, and on or towards the West by the property fourthly hereinafter described.

Lot No. 4.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Ripon Road, Byculla outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,582 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 211-211, New Nos. A-13734, 13735, Old Survey Nos. 251-252 and New Survey No. 1A-3564 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E ward No. 3823 (2) Street No. 10A and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinbefore described on or towards the South by the Public passage aforesaid leading from Ripon Road towards the West, on or towards the East by the property thirdly hereinbefore described and on or towards the West partly by the property of Tajbhoy Noorbhoy and partly by the property of Ladha Ibrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Jamsedji Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their office at 5, Bell Lane, Fort or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 5th August, 1911.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
24-26 Bank Street, Fort,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

IMPORTANT TO TAILORS, MERCHANTS AND GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE of pieces of superior black Venetians, Coatings, Suiting Flannels, Tweeds, Whipcords, White Serge, Cricket Flannels, etc., suitable for the occasion of the Parsee New Year Day.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite Treacher and Co., and next to King and Co., in Meadows Street, Fort, by order of the firm concerned a consignment of superior woollen piece-goods received per s. s. "Persia" comprising :—

Fancy checked, vicuna, covert and worsted coatings, black super venetians, black and blue venetian coatings black superior broadcloth, fancy suiting and tennis flannels, colored tweed suitings, super real whipcords, Scotch tweeds, white twill serge, fancy check and shephard trouserings, white striped and cricket flannels etc., of 3 to 12 yards in length.

The remnants will be sold singly to suit the requirements of the purchasers and are on view.

On THURSDAY, the 10th day of August, 1911, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs J. S. MODY and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the third floor, Carlisle Chambers, opposite the Watson's Annexe, and next to A. Bhicaji, Jeweller, on Apollo Bunder, valuable and neat mahogany stained and French-polished drawing-room, dining-room and bed-room furniture by Roberts and others, such as Chesterfield sofas and chairs, silk tapestry lined drawing-room suits of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almyrahs, cabinets, dining table and chairs, cupboards, dressing and wash-hand table, iron single and double bedsteads rich oil paintings, table ornaments, iron framed cottage piano by Joseph Wallis and Son, Empire typewriter gent's bicycle, large cooking stove, etc., the property of the late Mr. William Jack, Manager. Messrs John Roberts and Co., Ltd. and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 5th August, 1911.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE THIS DAY, SATURDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Gilbert Building, Cowpatty, behind the Orient Club, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood house hold furniture of the latest design, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, dining table and chairs, large mirror, sideboard and dumbwaiter, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined velvet, marble stilled top tables and teapoys, side and corner cabinets, iron and wooden bedsteads, single and double almyrahs, clothes press, chest of drawers marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, blackwood carved chiffoniers, teapoys, flower-stands, windproof lamps, etc., the property of A. D. Chinoy, Esq., Judge, Oomravati, and others.

The property of another gentleman :—1 rubber tyred light Victoria.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW; SUNDAY, the 6th inst, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the concerned at Bellasis Road, Byculla, in the bungalow, next to

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that HUSSANALLY SARAFALLY, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our client KHATRI REHEMTULLA HAJEE JOOSUB, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, at No. 14K, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Jambli Street also called Bapu Khote Street without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 997, New No. 3180, Old Survey No. 1965, and New Survey No. 1220, and assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 5914, and Street No. 39-41, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the aforesaid Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Osman Jackeria and Sidick Jaakeria and now of Khatri Yusuf Haji Ebrahim, on or towards the South by the property formerly of Cassam Hoosain and now of the purchaser Khatri Rahemtulla Haji Joosub and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Haji Cassum Jooma and now in the occupation of the said vendor Hussanally Sarafally and his tenants.—Dated this 4th day of August, 1911.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE PETIT NAGPORE SWADESHI SPG. WVG. AND MFG. CO., LD.
(IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given pursuant to Section 183 of The Indian Companies Act, 1882, that a General Meeting of the Members of the above-named Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 7, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on the 9th September, 1911, at 3 P. M. (B.T.) to receive the Liquidator's Report showing how the winding up of the Company has been conducted and its property disposed off, to hear any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator, and to pass the following Extraordinary Resolution, as to the disposal of the books, accounts and other documents of the Company.

"Resolved that the books and papers of the Company other than the files of the winding up of the said Company be retained by the Liquidator for the space of one year from the date hereof and then destroyed by him."

RUSTOMJEE K. MODI,
Liquidator,
The Petit Nagpore Swadeshi Spg. Wvg. & Mfg. Co., Ld
Bombay, 4th August, 1911.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 5th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a gentleman consisting of dining table, sofas and chairs, table cupboard, etc.

By order of C. P. Magistrate, the unclaimed articles such as gold pendant, silver watches, silver studs, wearing apparels packets of candles, etc.

The property of the late Mr. R. H. S. Isaacs.—
One lot of wines.
On account of the underwriters.—
5 bales each 50 pieces grey shirtings.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 handsome strong country-bred golding, 14-1, 6 years, very quiet.
The property of a gentleman going home.
1 handsome strong C. spring rubber-tyred victoria, with a fast bay Arab horse.

On FRIDAY the 18th instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Rosy House", Apollo Bunder near the Taj Mahal Hotel, the valuable and neatly made, dining, drawing and bed-room furniture, drawing-room suits in 10 pieces one very elegant nearly new mahogany piano with Corinthian brasses knobs and brass candle holder by "Schreiber," with patent duplex resonator, one large Australian safe on stand, almyrah, cloth press, dressing and wash-hand tables, book cases, a large collection of books, rich plateware, glass and crockeryware, side-board and dumwaiters, rich ornaments, teapoys and tables, writing tables, fancy clock, screen, large carpet, headed chucks, microscope, carved teapoy, cane chairs, half plate camera with lance, real oil paintings by a lady artist, medicine chest, fancy cups and saucers and vases with coat of arms of all nations, flower pots, flower vases, corner stands, meat safe, hall lamp, ice box, copper utensils, brass cage, nearly new gent's and lady's bicycles, sundries, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman, proceeding to America.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SURPLUS AND OBSOLUTE STORES of Municipal Water Department.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 21st instant., at 2 p.m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Central Stores, (water works stores), Chinchpogly:—

A large quantity of surplus and obsolute stores consisting of air dome pipe, branches of different size C. I. Collars, bends, with and without sockets, tapers, C. I. pipes, brass tap bibs, pipe tockets, centre castings, C. I. Scrapes, C. I. Clips, etc., etc.

BENNETT & Co
Bombay, 5th August, 1911.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld"

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senier, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ARCHER-SHEE—July 15, the wife of Major M Archer-Shee, of a son.
LA TOUCHE—July 13, at The Tan House, Church Stretton, the wife of Cecil H Diggles La Touche, 16th Cav, of a son.
MCELWEE—July 13, at 63 Marine Parade, Sheerness, the wife of Fleet Surgeon McElwee, R N, of a son.
SHACKLETON—July 15, at 7 Heathview Gardens, Putney Heath, the wife of Sir Ernest Shackleton, of a son.
SZCZEPANSKI—July 18, at 45 Chesterton Road, Cambridge, the wife of Capt H C Szczepanski, Indian Army, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

HARVEY—HOOPER—July 12, at St Michael's Church Bude, Capt Edward John Morewood Harvey, late Royal Warwickshire Regt, to Phoebe Lewis, daughter of the late Edmund Lewis Hooper, of Albury, and Mrs Hooper, of Bude.
HARVEY—THOMPSON—July 18, at the Friends' Meeting House, Westminster, Thomas Edmund Harvey, M P, son of William Harvey, of the Grove, Roundhay, Leeds, to Alice Irene, daughter of Professor Silvanus P Thompson, F R S, of Morland, Chislett Road, West Hampstead.
STRONG—BROOKE—July 15, at St Philip's, Burwash Weald, Sussex, Percy Ripley Strong, son of the late Alfred Strong, to Muriel Gladys, daughter of Lieut-Col Brooke, late 3rd batt. Royal Fusiliers, of Brock Wood, Burwash, Sussex.

DEATHS.

BELLEW—July 15, at Barmeath Castle, Charles Bettram, third Baron Bellew.
COMINS—July 14, at 2 Bay View, Northam, Major Henry Comins, late Indian Staff Corps.
FIFE-COOKSON—July 14, at Lee Hall, Wark, Col J C Fife-Cookson, aged 67.
GOSLING—July 15, at Stockholm, Augusta, the wife of Sir Audley Gosling, K C M G.
NICOLL—July 10, at 7 Hope Terrace, Edinburgh, Margaret Hunter, the wife of Fleet-Surg J B Nicoll, M D, R N, retired.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

RUSS—COULSON—Aug. 3 at St. Mary's, Claxby, by the Revd. W. Andrews, Rector, assisted by the Revd. F. W. Westbrook, Vicar of Caistor, Clarence Alban Russ of Bombay, youngest son of Edwin Russ, of "Avington," Boscombe, to Mildred, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Coulson of Claxby, Lincoln. (By cable)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

KENDALL—August 4, at Mussooree, wife of C. H. P. Kendall, I. C. S., of a daughter.
INKSON—July 7, at West Kent Nursing Institution, Mount Sion Tunbridge Wells, the wife of Major Inkson, V C, R A M C, Bangalore, India, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sunrises 6h. 16m. Sunsets 7h. 13m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. This week "The Auxetophonoscope." Three shows nightly 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 p.m.
Skating Rink, 8 a. m. and on Tuesdays and Thursdays 6 p. m.; Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, 9-30 p. m.

Maxim: "To succeed in a business requires the best and most earnest men to manage it."—J. D. Rockefeller.

G. T. P. MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—The Wesleyan Institute Concert Party are giving their Parel friends an entertainment on Thursday next. The programme will include an amusing sketch, "Dr. Smith's Private Asylum."

SIR MANGALDAS NATHUBHAI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the month of July was 639, of whom 574 were males and 65 females.

KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of July the number of Khoja patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,860. Among them the number of new admission was 390. The average daily attendance was 60.

Y. M. M. A.—The 18th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held Sunday, to-morrow, at 10-40 a. m., (S. T.) in the Anjuman Islam School Hall, New Nagpada, when Mr. Mohammed Yousuf Nazim will further discourse on poet "Ghalib" in Hindustani. Those interested are cordially invited to attend.

SENT TO THE WORKHOUSE.—Yesterday, at the Mazagon Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, William Yardley, a British ex-soldier, was charged under the Vagrancy Act, with being a vagrant without any visible means of subsistence. The accused pleaded guilty. He was declared a vagrant and ordered to be sent to the Workhouse.

THEFT OF A RING.—Mr. George W. Dunsford has reported to the Police the theft of a diamond ring valued Rs. 400 from a box kept in his bedroom on the third-floor of Sea View, Wodehouse Road, where he lives. There were some currency notes, gold bangles, earrings, etc., in the box, but none of these articles were touched.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Salazie" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a.m. to-morrow, Sunday. Letters, &c., for Aden and Berbera will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at the New General Post Office, at 5-30 p.m., to-day.

PORBUNDER.—A correspondent writes:—Shet Chatarbhooj Shivjee, a well-known Bombay merchant, arrived here last Sunday evening. The State administrator together with several other State officers and citizens cordially received him at the station. He was garlanded by our popular administrator. He comes here to perform the several ceremonies regarding the buildings that have been built by him at his own cost for the use of the public here. During his stay he will be treated as a State guest.

LOST PROPERTY.—The following articles are awaiting claimants at the Central Police Office:—Umbrellas and sticks, tin of green peas, G. C. notes, trunks of clothing, labour-cart badges, twine, steel file and blowpipe, tin of cigarettes, handkerchief, scissors, violin bow, picture, waterproof coat, bunch of keys, fly whisk, wire clippers, stools, gunny cloth, gold buttons, watch, books, towels, pyjamas, and drawers, insurance receipts, bundle of bills, goodri, silver spoon, table cloth, time-piece, pocket-book and papers, carpenter's tools, purse, metal pin, hats and caps, plan of building, food box cup and saucers, cycle, whip, dressing-case, coat, and card-case and P. O. receipts.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. T. W. Bonner, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Vol. will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mafandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

March.....The Children of the Regiment
J. Fucik
a Song (Cornet Solo).The Rosary.....E. Nevin
b Pfeil-Lied from ...Fruhlingsluft .....Strauss
(Come my Love and Dance with me.)
Selection .....Peggy .....Leslie Stuart
Valse .....Kiss of Spring .....W. Rolfe
Grand Selection .....La Traviata.....Verdi
Two Step .....Ginger .....M. Wurm

REPORTED THEFT.—Babulbhai Hasam, residing in the Bazar Gate Street, had reported to the police the theft of some gold ornaments. On the 30th July, the police received information that a man named Abdulla Fazuldeen was arrested, on suspicion, in Surat, and some ornaments were found on him. Babulbhai was sent to Surat and he identified the ornaments as part of the stolen property. The Bombay Police then arrested one Din Mahomed, a butler in the service of Major Brown and property valued at Rs.120 was found on him. The total amount of property recovered is of the value of Rs. 3,563, and the accused have now been taken to Ahmedabad, where the Police hope to recover a further portion of the stolen articles.

MR. GOKHALE'S BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the annual session of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League held at Poona on the 24th and 25th ult., in proposing a resolution expressing the disapproval of the League of the elementary Education Bill, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Gokhale in the Imperial Legislative Council, the Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed is reported to have said as follows:—"Again, our chief difficulty regarding primary education is the language question, and the Bill will have the effect of making our position worse than ever. In support of this statement I would give you the instance of Baroda, where Mahomedan boys are compelled to learn Gujarati, as no Urdu schools are to be found in villages remote from towns."

It is, indeed, strange and surprising that a gentleman of the position of the Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed should make such an inaccurate statement in such a public gathering of his community, and thus misled them, and prejudice them as well against the Baroda Government. What he has said about the Mahomedan boys being 'compelled to learn Gujarati, as no Urdu schools are to be found in villages remote from towns,' is quite wide of the mark. He ought to have made careful inquiry from some responsible persons before making statements not based on facts, and ought not to have, as it appears, depended on the off-hand information of irresponsible persons. I give below the names of villages in one of the districts of the Baroda State, viz., Kadi District, where Urdu schools have been opened and where Urdu is taught, with the Mahomedan population in each:—

Name of Villages.	Mahomedan population. Males	Females	Total.
Bahial.....	264	319	583
Balisana	280	288	568
Nandasan	274	294	568
Bhalak	234	264	498
Lunva.....	240	234	474
Gunga	222	214	436
Savala.....	193	228	421
Chhathianda	159	183	342

These schools, moreover, are in addition to Urdu schools in 11 Taluka towns, large and small. These figures clearly show that even villages containing a Mahomedan population of 342 souls only, and male population of 159, have Urdu schools. I may add that in some villages like Ranug (762), Dhinoj (351) &c Urdu schools or classes were started but they had to be closed, while villages like Bahadarpur (736) and Molipur (581) have village schools, where the pupils easily learn Gujarati, and the parents themselves do not ask for Urdu schools, the reason evidently being that in many such places, the Mahomedans, as a rule, speak, and have all dealings in Gujerati and not in Urdu; even their females speak Gujerati in their homes. Under these circumstances such villagers do not insist on having Urdu schools, nay they are not willing to have Urdu taught to their children in the schools. But in case the people do really desire to have Urdu schools, they can be opened, as there is a standing order of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib Gaekwar to recommend the opening of a special Urdu school, when 40 children are secured to learn Urdu. Yours, &c.,

CHHAGANLAL T. MODI,
Educational Inspector, Kadi District.
Visnagar, August 2.

PARSI OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The annual report of the Ardeshir Hormusji Wadia Parsi Ophthalmic Hospital states that the daily attendance of patients during the third year was as follows:—March: males 576, females 676, children 154, total 1,406; April: males 671, females 790, children 136, total 1,597; May: males 652, females 690, children 105, total 1,447; June: males 538, females 660, children 149, total 1,347; July: males 585, females 602, children 148, total 1,335; August: males 521, females 537, children 129, total 1,187; September: males 495, females 518, children 117, total 1,130; October: males 663, females 650, children 161, total 1,474; November: males 636, females 679, children 140, total 1,455; December: males 604, females 627, children 132, total 1,363; January: males 692, females 722, children 144, total 1,558; and February: males 622, females 672, children 157, total 1,451.

The number of operations performed during the year was 971, of which major operations were 383, and minor operations were 488. Those relating to eye-lids were 263, appendages of the eye 344, and on the eye-ball itself 364. The important operations of extracting cataracts numbered 193, of which 97 per cent. were successful.

A detailed list of in-patients, and the operations performed on them, states:—193 were of extraction of cataract; 21 were of iridectomy for glaucoma; 3 were of conical cornea; 21 were of extraction of opaque capsule; 19 were of excision of globe; 4 were of canthoplasty; 19 were of advancement of rectus muscles and 2 were of new growth lid.

THE AUXETOPHONOSCOPE.

THERE is a treat in strox for the Excelsior patrons this week with this new singing picture machine. Mr. Smith, who is touring the world, has been engaged with his instrument for a week. The auxetophonoscope is not a chronophones but an ideal living picture instrument. Sitting in your theatre seat in Bombay, you watch old Gaiety favourites on the screen, and at the same time your old favourite songs are given, correct in tone and in perfect unison with the artiste. The pictures are life-size, and it is claimed for the machine that it is the only one in existence to-day that gives a perfect rendering of the human voice. You can hear and see George Lashwood in "Twilight," La Saharet in her latest dance, the "Merry Widow," by the National Opera Company and other popular favourites. To give all a chance of hearing and enjoying these good things a change of songs only will be given each evening in conjunction with the usual popular programme of Excelsior pictures. The prices are as usual and three shows will be held nightly. With the Excelsior guarantee of a good show, we should see "House Full" at the Novelty this week.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. B. PENNINGTON, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th August.

198. Lecture.—A lecture will be delivered by Major N G Barron, R G A in the R A Lecture Room Colaba on Wednesday, 9th August, 1911 at 12 noon,

Subject:—Some recent developments in Coast Defences, 2nd Part. All members are invited to attend. Mufti may be worn.

E. P. CUDLIP, Capt. R. A.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A promenade Concert will be held in the Town Hall on Wednesday, 9th August, to commence at 9-30 p.m. Price of admission Rs. 2 which includes one lady. Extra ladies tickets Re. 1.

Tickets can be obtained from the Committee, Lieut. Newman Taylor, Sergts. Forbes, Venn, Spilling, Barker, Greenstead, Bombr Bellamy and Gunner Dickson, and from the B V A Headquarters and at the door.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY LIEUT. STANLEY REED, OFFICIATING COMMANDANT.

Bombay, 5th August.

1. The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice this Saturday afternoon the 5th instant, from 4 p.m.

2. There will be a ride out to Antop Hill on Wednesday next, the 9th instant. Rendezvous for all members, Mahalaxmi Station 7-45 a.m.

Train leaves Church Gate Station at 7-30 a.m. for members residing in the Fort.

Dress.—Khaki and hunting saddles.

Newly joined members are reminded that, if they are not already in possession of their khaki uniform, they are requested to turn out in Mufti.

STANLEY REED, Lieut.
Offg.-Comdt. B. L. H.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

LIGHT AND AIR.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Russell heard the suit brought by Aishabai, widow of the late Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay and another against Haji Esmail Haji Hasham to restrain the defendant from erecting or maintaining any structure, which might materially obstruct or interfere with access of light and air to and through the windows of the plaintiff, or in the alternative for damages and various other reliefs.

Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. W. C. J. Shortt, instructed by Messrs. Cragie, Blunt and Caroe appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. W. Cohen with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, of Messrs. Payne and Company; and Mr. Joseph Hall, Civil Engineer (late executive engineer of the Bombay Municipality), was for the defendant.

The plaintiff owned a house in Mahim Bazaar Road, and they said that in the south wall of their house there were windows, which lighted and ventilated the first floor and attic. The defendant had a house next to it, but it was pulled down and he was now re-building it. The plaintiffs appeared that the defendant intended to raise the new building to the height of two floors, the consequence of which would be that the three windows of the plaintiffs would be completely blocked up.

The defendant did not admit that the plaintiffs' light were ancient. He said that two of these were mere openings. He denied that the plaintiffs could claim any easements to the access and use of light and air through those openings. He did not intend to interfere with the window. He denied that the plaintiffs were entitled to any of the reliefs claimed and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

DWARKADASS' HUNDI TRANSACTIONS.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar resumed the hearing of the suit brought by Pranjiwandass Odhavji against Vishvanath Parbhuram Vaidya to recover Rs. 50,000 with interest and costs.

Mr. J. B. Kanga, with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Jinnah and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishankar, Kanga and Ghirdharlal, were for the defendants.

The case has been reported. The claim was in respect of a hundi honoured by the plaintiff on the Bhavnagar Durbar treasure to accommodate Dwarkadass Dharamsey. The plaintiff's case was that the defendant was liable as he had accepted the hundi jointly. The defence was that the plaintiff had no cause of action, that the hundi was null and void as it was not stamped. He also denied having accepted the hundi at Bhownagar. Besides the plaintiff had accepted securities to indemnify him.

Arguments on preliminary points of law were heard.

The case is proceeding.

CONVICTION CONFIRMED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Justice Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Hayward disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. J. D. Dikshit, Sessions Judge of Khandesh, who convicted Raghu Arjun of robbery while armed with a deadly weapon and sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

It appeared that during the Howree days, Hindu girls are wont to go in groups to bring water for the goddess. Reshmi, who was not an inhabitant of Umerkhede, was enticed away to a "nala" by the accused and there he took off her ornaments and pushed her into the river. The other girls tried to drag her from the "nala," when the accused threw his hatchet towards her. This struck her on the head, and, but for her pain intervening, the skull would have been fractured and death caused.

Agreeing with the assessors, the Sessions Judge convicted and sentenced them as above stated.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE AGAINST PORTUGUESE SOLDIER.

Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Jose Joaquim Mora De Goes, sergeant of the European Company of Infantry at Goa, was placed before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, on a charge of criminal breach of trust. It was alleged that he had cashed certain bills of officers and men of the Regiment at Goa, and appropriated the amount to his own use. He admitted the charge and said he had lost the money in gambling. He was ordered to be sent to Goa for his trial.

MOTOR TYRES.

Every year a large proportion of motor, motor-cycle and cycle races on track and road are won on "Continental" tyres. The Racing Season, 1911, has barely started and already "Continental" tyres have proved victorious in the "Targa Florio," Italy's greatest Motor Car Race, and in the 100 kilometer Motor Race at Moscow. The "Junior" as well as the "Senior" Tourists' Trophy Race for Motor Cycles on the Isle of Man were both won on "Continental" tyres without any tyre trouble whatsoever. The races won this year on "Continental" cycle tyres are legion and have all proved over and over again that there are no better tyres obtainable than "Continentals."

Special attention is drawn to the fact that all "Continental" tyres sold in India either for use on motor-cars, motor cycles, ordinary "push" cycles or carriages are specially manufactured to withstand climatic conditions.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 5.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Russell).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

522-11 Craigie B and C Aifhabibi widow and another Haji Esmail Haji Hasham, Payne and Co Part heard.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Beaman.)
For Consent Decree.

205-10 J R Patell and Co R D Sethna vs Nazerally Shamsuddin and another Dadachaun and P.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal,
Long Causes.

826-10 S A Tayabji Amtullaboo vs Mahomedally Hassonali Khambhahi Jamshedji R and D
46-11 Madhowji K and C Bhaishankar Nanabhai and others vs Morarji Keshowji Edgelow G W and Co
349-09 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs Pitamber Dalcharam and others Captain and Little and Co
759-10 Smetham B and Co Velji Soonderji vs Ghellabhai Jugjiwan and others, Jehangir G and B Tyabji D and Co
862-10 Mehta and D Syed Budrudin Syed Mohiyadin vs Ahmed Alishah and others Jehangir M and S Ardeshir H D and Co

Sir Cecil Clementi Smith (formerly Governor of the Straits Settlements) was driving home at Welwyn, Herts, on July 14, after attending a Court of the Mercers' Company, when his horse took fright at a threshing machine, and overturned the carriage. Sir Cecil Clementi Smith was thrown out and had a narrow escape. The coachman's ankle was broken.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the same and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc,

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

The adverse pressure conditions which have prevailed for a day or two northern India, to-day are of less importance and a depression appears to be now forming off the Orissa Coast. The rainfall has continued nearly general in Lower Burma, local north-east India and the Deccan and an increase has occurred in the Central Provinces, but has ceased in the United Provinces. Tavoy and Kyaukpyu report three inches; Moulmein and Akyab, one and a half; Diamond Island, two; Cheerapunji, three; Sambalpure and Jagdalpure, one and a half; Seone and Chanda, two; Nagpur and Raipur, three; Nizamabad, one and a half.

The forecast shows that rainfall may now appear on the north Madras Coast.

The summary of second monsoon forecast prepared on July 20th shows (1) that the monsoon may be expected to continue unsteady and weak, (2.) that the drought with which slight interruptions, has prevailed over the greater part of the country since the middle of June, is likely to become less general as the season progresses. The combined rainfall, however, of August and September, will probably fall short of the normal, particularly in parts of Central and north-east India.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P and O Co's mail steamer, "Salsette," Captain Sewelling which arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden reports having experienced fresh monsoon high sea and generally clear sky from 55 to 60° E thence, moderate monsoon and cloudy to longitude 65° E thence light monsoon with occasional shower of rain.

The B I S N Co's steamer "Palamcotta" Captain Cutbush, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Karachi met with light wind and fine weather within 200 miles of Bombay and thence moderate monsoon and high swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Mapla.	Byculla	nade Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	28·85	28·64	29·26	27·39
Friday, 4th August	0·45	0·49	0·53	0·22
Total	28·80	29·13	29·79	27·61
Same date last year	45·17	33·16	33·00	34·14

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ltd., CUMBALLA HILL, Aug. 4.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1909.	Corpdg. Total 1910.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	0·45	25·19	61·54	42·61

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY LINE.

The following is the list of total rainfall reports in the G. I. P. Railway up to week ending Friday, 21st July, 1911:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts
Jubbulpore	6	62	Khervadi.....	5	65
Raver	4	0	Nasik	5	31
Nimbhora	5	40	Devlali.....	6	90
Bodwad	8	75	Ghoti	22	32
Varangaon	6	63	Hotgi	9	81
Bhadli	11	50	Mohol	8	85
Jalgaon	8	50	Madha	4	85
Shirsoli	11	11	Barsi Junction ...	3	70
Mhasawad	8	64	Kem.....	5	28
Maheji.....	7	29	Jeur	12	66
Pachora	10	94	Pomalvadi	7	25
Kajgaon	7	54	Dikasi	7	90
Rajmane	16	65	Dhond	5	2
Chaligaon	10	92	Talegaon	9	73
Naydongri	7	5	Lonavla	41	98
Nandgaon	11	91	Neral	35	28
Manmad	7	52	Kasara	37	49
Lasalgaon	5	47			

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (3rd)	93·8	80·5	...	0·00
Jask	90·3	81·8	...	0·00
Muskat (3rd)	95·2	86·1	...	0·00
Multan.....	101·3	84·0	...	1·55
Rawalpindi	102·4	80·9	...	3·51
Lahore	105·4	85·2	...	3·24
Sirsa.....	104·3	88·0	...	2·20
Ambala	...	...	...	...
Delhi	104·0	88·3	..	5·26
Agra.....	103·5	88·5	...	1·94
Mainpuri.....	105·3	86·1	...	3·54
Jhansi	100·5	83·0	...	4·32
Cawnpore	97·2	84·9	...	2·26
Allahabad	93·1	87·5	0·01	5·25
Jacobabad	109·6	88·8	...	0·05
Karachi	86·0	78·0	0·02	0·02
Ajmer	96·4	79·2	...	1·95
Jaipur	101·2	82·1	...	7·43
Kotah	96·6	82·1	...	7·74
Bhuj.....	91·0	76·0	0·02	1·21
Dwarka	86·3	78·7	0·32	1·29
Veraval	83·6	77·8	0·02	4·01
Rajkot.....	92·1	74·0	0·05	2·87
Bhavnagar Para.....	94·5	76·5	0·02	4·23
Surat	85·4	76·1	0·07	12·12
Ahmedabad.....	95·6	76·2	...	6·73
Deesa	98·3	77·9	...	7·95
Neemuch.....	92·9	76·0	...	9·26
Indore	85·1	73·1	...	9·28
Jubbulpore	83·8	72·3	1·10	18·21
Saugor	83·8	72·6	0·23	17·45
Hoshangabad	81·6	73·9	0·04	13·33
Khandwa.....	85·2	75·1	...	6·21
Akola	81·2	72·6	0·13	15·41
Amraoti	78·8	73·3	0·65	14·10
Nagpur.....	79·6	76·8	3·49	25·14
Chanda	79·0	72·0	2·14	24·75
Raipur.....	79·7	72·6	2·60	29·38
Bombay	86·1	77·2	0·22	27·61
Ratnagiri.....	83·8	73·9	0·35	45·14
Mormugao	84·0	74·2	0·14	52·11
Karwar	83·3	74·0	0·21	57·38
Malegaon.....	79·4	71·6	0·10	15·57
Ahmednagar	77·1	68·5	0·17	13·72
Poona	79·5	69·3	0·15	7·37
Sholapur	82·8	71·4	0·19	10·83
Bijapur	86·7	70·7	...	7·83
Belgaum	76·3	65·5	0·02	20·92
Aurangabad.....	77·7	69·7	0·29	14·75
Nizamabad (Indur)	75·9	69·7	1·55	15·30
Hyderabad	78·3	70·7	0·09	12·13
Mangalore	80·3	67·8	0·43	64·50
Calicut.....	82·8	73·6	0·03	62·51
Cochin	84·7	74·7	...	52·93
Colombo	87·5	77·5	...	8·52
Masulipatam	92·8	77·7	...	11·21
Bellary	94·0	74·3	...	1·10
Guddapah	97·7	77·6	...	6·15
Madras.....	95·0	81·5	...	1·77
Bangalore	82·3	66·3	0·01	8·14
Coimbatore	88·9	68·8	...	10·09
Trichinopoly	99·6	77·3	...	1·31
Negapatam	97·0	75·0	...	2·56

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 4th August, was 29·786 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 13 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80

ROYAL COMMISSION ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Milk and the Disease.

The Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, which has now issued a Final Report on the questions submitted for its consideration, was appointed, at the instance of Mr. Long, in August, 1901. The late Sir Michael Foster, Professor of Physiology at Cambridge, was made Chairman of the Commission and his colleagues were Dr. Sims Wood-head, Professor of Pathology at Cambridge; Dr. Sidney Martin, Professor of Pathology at University College, London; Sir John McFadyean, Professor of Comparative Pathology at the Royal Veterinary College and the late Sir Rubert Boyce, Professor of Pathology at University College, Liverpool. The Commission appointed Dr. E. J. Steegman, Lecturer on Public Health at St. Mary's Hospital, Medical School to be their secretary and on the decease of the chairman in 1907, Sir William Power, K. C. B., then Chief Medical Officer to the Local Government Board, was appointed as his successor. The Commission was instructed to inquire and report with reference to tuberculosis—

1. Whether the disease in animals and man is one and the same;

2. Whether animals and man can be reciprocally infected with it;

3. Under what conditions, if at all, the transmission of the disease from animals to man takes place, and what are the circumstances favourable or unfavourable to such transmission.

The inquiry necessary in order to determine these questions could be no other than an experimental one, conducted upon a large scale and continued over a considerable period of time; and it was mainly carried on upon two farms, placed at the disposal of the Commission by Lord Blyth, and by the agency of a considerable number of highly skilled assistants. The chief points of the final report are as follows:—

Both human and bovine tubercle bacilli may be present at the same time in human beings; but only the bovine bacillus has been found in cattle.

The bovine, the human, and the avian types of tubercle bacilli have all been found in natural tuberculosis in pigs, either alone or mixed.

It has been proved that fatal cases of phthisis i.e., pulmonary tuberculosis, or consumption in adult man may be caused by the typical bovine tubercle bacillus. This conclusion is of the greatest importance, since Professor Koch, while accepting three years ago, the statement of the Commission as to fatal mesenteric tuberculosis being caused in children by the bovine bacillus, still expressed the opinion that all cases of ordinary pulmonary cases in the adult were due to the human bacillus only.

THREE TYPES OF BACILLUS.

The first section of the report distinguishes three types of tubercle bacilli, recognizable by their individual characters, and described as the human, bovine, and avian types. The human type, although so named, is not the only one found in cases of tuberculosis in man. It is the organism present in the majority of such cases, but in some examples of the human disease the bacilli present are of the bovine type, and in others the bacilli have special characters distinguishing them from each of th three principal types. In natural cases of tuberculosis in cattle the only type of bacillus present is the bovine; and in cases of natural tuberculosis in poultry the bacillus is of the avian type. The bovine tubercle bacillus produces a fatal tuberculosis in cattle, rabbits, guinea-pigs, chimpanzees, monkeys, goats, and pigs. The human tubercle bacillus readily produces a fatal tuberculosis in guinea-pigs, chimpanzees, and monkeys, but causes, even when administered in large doses, only slight and non-progressive lesions in cattle, goats, and pigs. Its effects on rabbits is not uniform; for whilst in the majority of cases those animals are only slightly affected, in others extensive and fatal tuberculosis is produced in them by inoculation with the human bacillus. But guinea-pigs, chimpanzees, and monkeys are all highly susceptible to the effects of either the human or the bovine tubercle bacillus, and the disease produced in these animals by both types is histologically and anatomically identical. It was obviously not permissible to induce tuberculous disease in the human subject by the injection of bovine bacilli, and no opportunity presented itself of examining any case of accidental infection in which the bovine bacillus had entered the human body through the skin and had set up disease. But the Commission investigated many instances of fatal tuberculosis in the human subject in which the disease was undoubtedly caused by a bacillus of the bovine type and nothing else. They have compared cases of this kind with those in which only the human type was discovered; and, except for the difference in the type of bacillus found in them, the two groups of cases presented similar features; the clinical histories of the patients were alike, the cases all terminated fatally, and the lesions examined after death were anatomically indistinguishable. Man must therefore be added to the list of animals notably susceptible to bovine tubercle bacilli.

THE SECOND QUESTION.

The second question of the reference, whether animals and man can be reciprocally affected with tuberculosis, is pronounced by the report to be one of exceptional difficulty. For though the liability of animals to infection from man could be tested by direct experiment, man's liability to infection from animals could be only a matter of inference. The general result of many experiments instituted by the Commission is to show that the bovine type of bacillus is more virulent than the human, but that speaking generally, mammals and man can be reciprocally infected with the disease. The possible danger to man through reciprocity in this sense was the more important part of the question, and, it having been conclusively shown that many cases of fatal tuberculosis in the human subject have been produced by the bacillus known to cause the disease in cattle, the possibility of such infection cannot be denied. The importance of the conclusion is not diminished by the fact that the majority of the cases examined occurred in young children, or by the merely local results which followed the administration of bacilli of the human type to bovine animals. Bovine animals are not completely immune to the human tubercle bacillus, and adult human beings can be infected with the bovine type, even the pulmonary form of the disease in man being sometimes caused by the bovine tubercle bacillus.

THE THIRD QUESTION.

With reference to the third question, the Commission points out that transmission of tuberculosis from animals to man must be mainly dependent on the susceptibility of any given animal to the disease and on the opportunities afforded such animal of transferring its acquired infection to the human subject. Man must clearly be regarded as being susceptible to infection from at least two of the three types of bacillus, the human and the bovine, but the unmodified avian bacillus may be regarded as a negligible factor in the production of human tuberculosis.

In so far as tuberculosis of the human type in animals lower than man has resulted from infection derived from man himself, man has been multiplying in bodies other than his own the type of bacillus to which he is most prone, and thus increasing his chance of death from tuberculosis. But animals domestic or other which have been found capable of suffering from severe genaralized tuberculosis of the human type are comparatively few, and none of them are common food animals. Nevertheless, it cannot be affirmed that man is wholly free from risk of infection through animal food with that type of bacillus to which he appears most prone, though the degree of danger to him from this source must remain for the present undetermined.

In 128 cases of tuberculosis in the human adult, especially in lung cases, the lesions when they have been fatal have been referable with few exceptions to human bacilli. The experience in abdominal tuberculosis has been very different, especially in children. Of young children dying from primary abdominal tuberculosis nearly one-half of the cases could be referred to the bovine bacillus, and to that type alone and there can be no doubt that a considerable proportion of the tuberculosis affecting children is of bovine origin more especially that which affects primarily the abdominal organs and the cervical glands. Nor can there be any doubt that primary abdominal tuberculosis, as well as tuberculosis of the cervical glands, is commonly due to the ingestion of tuberculous infective material. To an inquiry concerning the source of this material there can be but one answer, that a considerable amount of the tuberculosis of childhood is to be ascribed to infection with bacilli of the bovine type transmitted to children in meals consisting largely of the milk of the cow.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

As a general conclusion, and in view of the whole of the evidence adduced, the Commission regards itself as called upon to declare the necessity of administrative measures for obtaining security against the transmission of bovine tubercle bacilli by means of food. In the interests of infants and children, the members of the community most endangered, it is urged that existing regulations for the supervision of milk production and meat preparation should not be relaxed, but that Government should cause the enforcement, throughout the kingdom, of food regulations planned to afford increased security against the infection of human beings though the medium of articles of diet derived from tuberculous animals. More particularly is action in this sense urged in order to avert or minimize the present danger from the consumption of infected milk, in connexion with which the Report repeats certain facts observed by the Commission in reference to the conditions tending to the elimination by the cow of tubercle bacilli in her milk, facts of such importance that they formed the subject of the third interim report.

Bovine tubercle bacilli are apt to be abundantly present in milk as sold to the public when there is tuberculous disease of the under of the cow from which it was obtained. This fact is well known, although not adequately guarded against. But these bacilli may also be present in the milk of tuberculous cows presenting no evidence of disease of the udder, even when examined "post mortem". Further, the milk of tuberculous cows not containing bacilli as it leaves the udder may, and frequently does, become infective by being contaminated with the dung or other discharges of such diseased animal. The Report expresses conviction that measures for securing the prevention of ingestion of leaving bovine tubercle bacilli with milk would greatly reduce the number of cases of abdominal and cervical gland tuberculosis in children, and that such measures should include the exclusion from the food supply of the milk of the recognizably tuberculous cow, irrespective of the site of the disease, whether in the udder or in the internal organs.

A BENGAL VILLAGE FESTIVAL.

Worship of Hari.

Being deprived of my school, I strolled away just at dusk with the whole company of Chhoorroo teachers and the sub-inspector into the village. There we gradually melted into the general stream of people that was moving on towards the local temple, where the nine days' worship of Hari was in full swing. Inside the little temple, some priests seemed to be performing a ritual that no one attended to. Round the square temple a space about ten or twelve feet wide was railed off with a light fencing of bamboos and string. Inside the cord a procession of gently moving dancers passed round and round the temple, never stopping. They were a curious medley —saucy boys and men in the prime of life, always seeming to verge on the boisterous, but never quite overstepping the border line; comely girls and women of all ages tripping along more gently than the rest, and scarcely ever looking up to smile at some joke of a gay danseur; little children carried along in semi-amazed enjoyment of the half-mysterious, half-jolly movement; old grey-bearded moulvis chasseing backwards with a pipe or a pair of cymbals in apparent ecstasy—for men of all religions are welcomed to the dance; and I was told I, too, might join if I would remove my shoes of cowhide.

Instead I walked all round the enclosure, with difficulty preventing a too forcible way being made for me by every chance cicerone who might notice and take charge of my procession before I could forbid him. All four sides seemed the same ceaseless repetition, just relieved from monotony by the recognition that no one felt it monotonous. There was no mechanical compulsion to repeat, nor yet any need for originality. And there were in fact always the minor variations, those small irregularities in repetition that seem so characteristic of all Indian art.

One most distinguished-looking man—tall, fair, and young—stepped forward from the crowd and said there was a band of young men eager to make music in my Honour's honour if my Honour would be so kind as to listen. I said I should be delighted. So I was conducted to the school building that stood close by—my school, that school have been working double against my inspection had it not been filled with rice and dhal and spices, sugar, and ghee for the subscription dinner of these five hundred worshippers of Vishnu that was to form the conclusion of the nine days' ceremony and dancing. A chair—my pedestal of pedagogy that should have been—was brought out, but rain was threatening, so I had to sit in the low verandah. In an instant that verandah was packed solid with human forms, dark figures lightly clad. Those in the foreground imperceptibly took shape, and without any announcement other than a slow increase of tapping on long tapered drums passed gradually into the full band The leader occupied the central position, jostled on either hand by the two drums. Close behind him, the front row of the crowd turned out to be the chorus, surrounding and surrounded so closely that a European crowd would have imagined itself suffocating in a like predicament. Among these two singers handled rymbals with clever rhythm.

The leader addressed himself primarily to me and the distinguished villagers immediately around and behind me. He suited to each word its gesture with great histrionic skill, and a very little knowledge of the language, aided by an occasional friendly interpretation over my shoulder, was enough to make his meaning clear. English words are not made to explain or even to describe the points of skill which called forth round after round of low applause from the delighted audience. It was all an elaborate hymn to Hari (the Lord Krishna), the multiple repetition of whose name at this season is in itself sufficient to secure salvation. So one element of the hymner's art was to work in the name of the deity into all sorts of unexpected contexts and corners of his verse. The musical virtue of the nasal dirge is quite unintelligible to the musically orthodox, but this orthodoxy of understanding being spared me, I can enjoy it. The slight and rhythmical genuflection and swaying of the body to and fro seems to produce no physical exhaustion; and that extempore hymn might never have ended had not a second band from far Kangura pressed its importunity also to be heard.

This time eleven young men occupied the arena. Two tall and extraordinarily slim youths had short, slightly conical, or nearly cylindrical, drums strapped over their shoulders in the foreground. Just behind them four tiny boys were the tenors. Two flutes of wonderful construction in bamboo and brass led the music over their heads. The first hymn had a purely instrumental prelude lasting fifteen or twenty minutes before the drummers added a low droning voice to the tapping of the drums—sonorous or eerie at will. Then the boys broke in, and were echoed in the bass. The words were only an endless repetition of the names "Radha Gobind, Radha Gobind" —Gobind being one name of Hari and Radha being his wife. This worked itself up by marked stages to a frenzy, when the chief drummer sprang high into the air with each more and more frantic band-beat of his drum, and all the rest responded each after his kind till the hymn came to a necessary end through pure physical exhaustion as it seemed.

The interpretation of the art is not for me. The interest was to witness this small sample of nine gala days and nights—the Navaratri, the same songs, the same innumerable bands from far and near, playing all day and all night. And above all, the whole town given over to its enjoyment—evidently genuine, apparently religious, enjoyment. The spontaneous applause was always elicited by some word of praise for the gods felt by the believer to be true and well deserved. At any rate, the enjoyment was unmistakable; it was writ large on every countenance in that crowd—wholehearted, full blooded.

The picture set me thinking of another picture—another crowd—the London crowd of theatregoers. It was the same phenomenon; the setting only differed. We have the same masses of mainly unthinking, uncritical humanity; hurrying hither and thither to see with the eyes of the crowd; to applaud where the chief pleasure is being in sympathy with one's fellow-men and one's surroundings. The chief differences are in the fact that here Church and State are still actually one, as Gladstone argued they should be in the truly happy commonwealth. The Hindu Church blesses the people's enjoyment; while the Christian Church frowns more or less confessedly at the theatre and the music-hall. The people on their part gladly and truly enjoy their religion, and no doubt ever enters the mind of the Hindu; he grows under a system whose every act declares that the universe is a unity governed in all its parts by the Heirarchy of Heaven; his morning bath is simply an act of devotion to God and the rising sun, without the faintest idea of hygienic law. His enjoyment is, therefore, complete in its trusting "abandon." And this fusion of Church and State can also claim the most remarkable stability. These same festivals have apparently been enjoyed in the same simple manner for as many centuries as we can count; and the people ask for nothing better. In this least perhaps lies our excuse for "educating" India. The people should, it seems, be taught to ask for something better.—J. A. C. in the "Manchester Guardians."

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

THEN HE RAN.

Very Stout Party—What is the quickest way I can get to the railway-station?

Urchin—I should think per best plan would be to lie down and roll over' bout twice.

ALWAYS LUCKY.

McConnell—Sure, isn't Larry always th' lucky bye?

Murphy—Lucky, do ye call him, whin it was only that he fell, breakin' his leg an' his arm?

McConnell—Faith, an' wasn't he lucky on that occasion, wid th' accident takin' place within twenty fate of th' hospital?

THE HEIGHT OF MEANNESS.

The dinner was over, and the last man to leave the cloak-room saw Pat, the custodian of the coats, looking very miserable.

Well, Pat, he said, what's the matter? Haven't they paid you very well for looking after the things?

- Sure, sor, replied the dejected one, it isn't that they haven't paid me, but, begorra, they've taken the bob I put in the plate as a decoy!

BLOWN A BIT.

An Irishman who wasn't much of a hunter, went out to hunt one day, and the first thing he saw to shoot at was a bird sitting saucily on the top of a fence. He blazed away, and then walked over to pick up the victim. What he happened to find there was a dead frog, which he raised carefully at arm's length, looking at it with a puzzled air. Finally he remarked—Well, but ye was a divil of a foine-looking burd befur. Oi blew her fithers off a' ye.

QUITE OUT OF DATE.

A workman who was paid by time, was suspected by his wife of not giving her all his pay at the end of the week. She consulted a neighbour, who advised her to 'et a ready reckoner.

This she procured, and when next he handed his wages she asked him, Are ye sure that's all, Geordie?

Of course, he replied.

Because I have been looking at a ready reckoner, and I should get more.

Let me see it. He looked at it for a minute, and contemptuously threw it back to her. That's no use; it's last year's.

VALUABLE EVIDENCE.

An Irish soldier on sentry duty had orders to allow no one to smoke near his post. An officer with a lighted cigar approached, whereupon Pat boldly challenged him, and ordered him to put it out at once.

The officer, with a gesture of disgust, threw away his cigar, but no sooner was his back turned than Pat picked it up and quietly retired to the sentry-box.

The officer, happening to look around, observed a beautiful cloud of smoke issuing from the box. He at once challenged Pat for smoking on duty.

Smoking, is it sur? Bedad, and I'm only keeping it lit to show to the corporal when he comes as evidence agin' you.

TOO MANY COOKS.

If I ever see this dirty-covered magazine again, I'll burn it! exclaimed Mr. Jubbs testily.

I lend it to cook to read on Sundays, replied his wife, rescuing it from her hubby's clutches.

Well, why don't you get a new one, then? The dirt on this is about two inches thick, and it's almost in tatters.

Oh, it's good enough! she replied carelessly.

Glad you think so! retorted Mr. Jubbs. Personally, I should think the cook would get pretty well sick of reading the same thing Sunday after Sunday.

Oh, but she doesn't! said his wife. It's the same book, of course, but it's never the same cook!

INNOCENCE.

She was pretty and German, and spoke with a delightful broken accent. No wonder the cashier's heart beat fast as she handed him a cheque!

I'm afraid you haven't endorsed this quite correctly miss, he smiled, after he had examined it.

Indeed? No? she queried, raising her flaxen eyebrows.

No, miss. It is made out to Gretchen H. Schneider, and you have written Gretchen Schneider.

Gretchen Schneider is my name, she nodded.

Ah, you don't quite understand me! replied the cashier. What I mean to say is, you have left out the H.

Ach, so I haf! she exclaimed, smiling sweetly as she took back the cheque and dipped her pen in the ink. Age twenty-three.

THE JEWELLER SMILED.

Things were going badly with the street jewellery swatcher. The crowd wouldn't bite, and it looked much as though the evening would be a failure from his point of view.

Suddenly an idea for reviving the enthusiasm of his audience struck the swatcher. Drawing a sovereign from his pocket, he said—

I will give this sovereign to the first person who guesses the date of it.

At once guesses came from every part of the crowd, until practically every date within the last hundred years had been mentioned.

Well, said the swatcher. I don't know who guessed right. Who was it guessed 1895?

I did! roared every man, woman, and child in the crowd.

Then you are all wrong, said the swatcher, pocketing the sovereign. The date is 1902.

MISSED ONE.

William, said Mrs. Peckem sternly, did you ever stop to think that someone might steal me when you are away?

Well, responded the poor husband with a far-away look, I was a little alarmed when a horse thief was prowling through these parts last week.

Mrs. Peckem stiffened up haughtily. A horse thief, eh?

Yes. I heard that he carried off two or three nags from this district. And then Peckem made a beeline for the door.

AFRAID.

The Cook—Oi'm afther givin' yez notice that Oi'm going t' leave, ma'am.

The Mistress—Why, what's the trouble, Jane? Are you dissatisfied with your work or your wages?

The Cook—No, ma'am, me work's azy an' me wages is a-plinty, but Oi'll not sthand so many iv thim boys a-callin' on yer daughter.

The Mistress—But they do not interfere with you, do they?

The Cook—No, ma'am. But Oi'm afraid payple will be afther thinkin' some of them is s'callin' on me, ma'am.

TABOO THE TOPIC.

I hope your father will consent? he said.

Well, your income is rather small, she replied.

Money! he exclaimed, Bah!

Oh, yes, I know. Love's everything—except bread and butter and dresses and motor-cars. She shook her head wisely, And then I expect dad will be sorry to lose me.

That's easily got over, observed the young man. I'll remind him that, instead of losing a daughter, he'll gain a son.

No, don't do that, dear, she said seriously. It would be fatal.

Fatal! he queried. Why?

Because—well, dad's a little touchy on the subject of extra sons, she explained. You see, he has three of them boarding with him as it is.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT.

An enderly woman called upon an insurance agent in a provincial town to announce that she wished to insure her house.

For how much, madam? asked the agent.

Oh, say £100.

Very well. I'll come and investigate the case.

I don't know very much about insurance, remarked the lady.

Oh, it's quite simple, replied the agent.

If I insure for £100, and the house is burnt down, I get the money, do I?

Certainly.

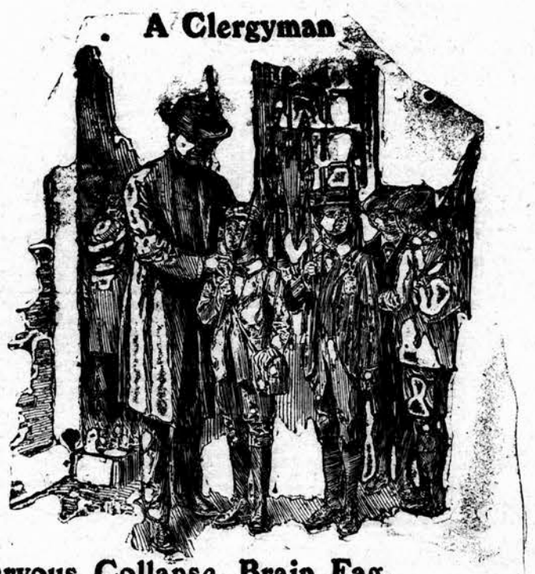
And they don't ask me who set it on fire?

Oh, yes; we should want to know all about it.

Then you needn't come up, she said as she rose to go. I knew there was some catch about it somewhere, and now I see where it is.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere)

A Clergyman



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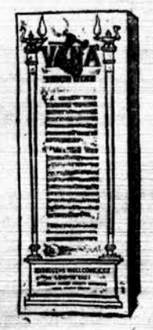

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SOCIAL REFORM.

Sir N. Chandavarkar and Mr. Basu's Bill.

The following extracts are taken from the speech which Sir Narayan Chandavarkar delivered at the meeting of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association last Sunday, when a resolution was passed supporting Mr. Basu's Bill :—

"I am glad that the discussions at our two meetings on Mr. Basu's Bill have brought out its salient features and the arguments both for and against the measure have been placed before us more or less exhaustively.

"Discussing the merits of the Bill, I would, at the outset, point out that the proper way of approaching the question is to find out how the law stands at present and how the Hindu community is now situated in relation to it—that is, whether all the objections raised to Mr. Basu's Bill apply to the existing law and state of things or not; and having determined that, to ascertain the change which that Bill, if it pass into law, will make and the effect of that change. First, it is said that the Bill is revolting to the religious sense of the Hindus, because it seeks sanction for civil marriage as legal, where as the very basic idea of marriage according to the Hindu religion, is sacramental. In considering this objection I pass by the fact that Hinduism, in spite of its sacramental idea of marriage, permits customs, prevalent among some castes within its fold, which make marriage more or less a civil affair. There was a case the other day in the High Court in which it was found that in a certain caste of Hindus in Gujarat, a custom prevailed by which a man and a woman could legally become husband and wife by merely agreeing to live together as such without any religious ceremony. I do not, however, desire to lay stress on the fact of such customs as an answer to the objection I am noticing. That objection would be sound, if Mr. Basu's Bill had proposed to abolish the sacramental character of Hindu marriages and to compel the community to adopt the system of civil marriage or again, if the Bill had sought to interfere with the sacramantal idea of marriage more than the Legislature has interfered already by means of the law now in force. What is the state of things now? Under Act III of 1872, it is open to any Hindu to contract a civil marriage, provided he makes a declaration that he does not "profess" the Hindu religion. And there is nothing in the Act any other law to prevent or disqualify him from calling himself a Hindu and following the Hindu religion most of its tenets, after having made the declaration and intermarried under the Act. In such a case, he has every right by law to follow the Hindu religion and call himself a Hindu. The Hindu community cannot legally object to his doing that. While that is the liberty he has now, on the other hand his community or caste has the right liberty to treat him as a non-Hindu. It is open to that community to disown him on account of his civil marriage, and to ostracise him by excommunicating him and denying to him all the religious and social rights accorded to those who observe the rules of Hinduism. What Mr. Basu's Bill proposed is, therefore, no more than that such a person as I am speaking of should not be compelled by law to make a declaration which is against his conscience and opposed to his conviction, if he believes in the tenets of the Hindu religions except those which forbid intermarriage. If it be urged that if Mr. Basu's Bill pass into law, a larger number of Hindus will contract civil marriages than has been the case under the present law (Act III of 1872) and that thereby the Hindu community will lose in numbers, more than it has lost hitherto the answer to that result if that happens it will be not so much because of the law as of the fact that the power of Hinduism as a social force to compel obedience to its rules as to caste and marital rites is diminishing and the number of those ready to rebel against its cast-iron orthodoxy is increasing. To suppose that because the law permits a Hindu to marry a Mahomedan or a Christian and call himself a Hindu nevertheless, a large number of Hindus will revolutionise Hindu society and destroy the sacramental character of marriage is to ignore human nature, inherent prejudices, and the insurmountable difficulties created by the social environment. The law of the land permits a European to marry an Indian and vice versa; but the social and religious law forbids it; and in reality it is society which on the whole holds, the way in such matters. The fear of social ostracism will be there to prevent people from defying and contracting intermarriages. The number of those having the courage to defy, it will be always small, provided Hinduism continued strong and stubborn enough to ostracise those who do not act according to its customary behests and observe its ancient rites.

QUESTION OF CONSCIENCE.

"I may be asked, if that is so, if the proposed law will be taken advantage of by a few only, why legislate for so small a number? The answer is—it is not a question of numbers as was said and said truly by that great-minded English official who piloted the Widow Marriage Bill in the Legislative Council of Viceroy. It is a question of conscience. If a Hindu believes in the Hindu religion in all respects except as to caste and the rule prohibiting intermarriage and desires to intermarry and yet remain a Hindu, what right has the Hindu community to say to the Legislature: "Prevent him from giving effect to his convictions and force him to do as we dictate?" Nay, has not Hinduism gone on allowing castes to be formed within its fold on similar lines? This is the narrow issue raised by Mr. Basu's Bill. All the talk about the Hindu religion, in danger the evolution of Hindu society and the invasion of the sacramental character of Hindu marriage is rather irrelevant or illusory, because these results apprehended as evils sure to arise from Mr. Basu's Bill, if it become law, are results which may be apprehended from some of the existing laws and were as a matter of fact seriously apprehended when those laws were years ago proposed.

But it is said that the Bill if it become law, will, create chaos in the constitution of the Hindu family system. For instance, suppose a Hindu co-parcener in a Joint Hindu family marries a Mahomedan under this law, the sons of the marriage will call themselves Hindus and claim shares in the joint family. We are asked—will this not be a monstrous evil? Suppose it is. That evil, will not be a creation of Mr. Basu's Bill. The evil exists now and has existed for more than half a century on account of what is known as the Caste Disabilities Removal Act of 1850. Under its provisions, if a Hindu becomes a Mahomedan or Christian and loses his caste, he does not forfeit his rights of property and inheritance which he had under the Hindu law before his conversion to the new faith. Mr. Basu's Bill effects no change, creates no revolution at all in this respect. Its opponents are quarrelling in its name with laws which have been in force for years. And yet these laws have not revolutionised Hindu society.

"It is urged, again, by the opponents on the Bill that it creates an innovation in Hindu society by sanctioning divorce which, it is said, is abhorrent to Hindu law and religion. Those who use this argument forget that there are castes among Hindus in which divorce is allowed by custom, which according to Hindu religion and law, overrides even the "Shastras". When some people speak and write in the name of Hinduism, they but think of a portion of it and forget what Sir Alfred Lyall has pointed out in his "Asiatic Studies" that Hinduism includes within its fold, and absorbs all kinds of religion and custom and that it is in that way that it has preserved such vitality, as it has in its caste system. If some Hindu castes are permitted in the name of custom to have the system of divorce, what objection should there be to those Hindus who wish to intermarry to adopt that system? Their castes can outcaste them; the Legislature is not asked and is not going to deprive the castes of that power. The men who intermarry will, of course, continue to call themselves Hindus. Why should Hinduism object to that? Mr. Basu's Bill will effect no change which is new to the history and traditions of Hinduism.

ARGUMENTS RECUSSITATED.

"The fact is that every argument which is employed against the Bill is the same that was used by the opponents of the law to legalise widow marriages of the law to preserve rights of property and inheritance to Hindus outcasted, and of the Age of Consent Act which became law during the Viceroyalty of Lord Lansdowne. Some of the arguments we hear now in opposition to Mr. Basu's Bill were used also in the old times when it was proposed to make Thuggism the sitting of the "dharma" and such other practices supposed to have the sanction of Hinduism offences under the Penal Code. Then as now it was the cry of "Hindu religion in danger and Hindu castes about to be revolutionised." And yet the danger and the revolution have not come, Hinduism has gone on peacefully, accommodating itself as of old to the times according to its own lights. All we claim for it is accommodation on the principle of a larger mind, a broader heart than it has possessed under the tyranny of caste and superstition. The dissolution of the social and religious bonds which maintain a community in its strength and solidarity, when it comes, will come not from laws which aim, at removing social disabilities and restrictions on freedom of conscience, but from moral abuses, such as falsehood, insincerity, one life at home and another life out of it, jealousy and internecine dissensions due to the caste system and case pride and bigotry. It is as Gladstone in one of his moments of wise inspiration said "The Moral Crisis" brought on by change in outlook and temperature which reaches furthest and matters most in either the salvation or destruction of a community. This is the lesson we have all to learn. Some of the opponents of Mr. Basu's Bill, who have called a public meeting in Bombay to protest against it, would appear to have perceived this truth. I presume they felt compelled to make out somehow that the Bill, if it became law, would encourage immorality. In the handbills which they issued to the Hindu public, inviting them to attend the meeting, they declared that the Bill aimed at to promoting and sanctioning marriages of lust. I should like to ask these gentlemen whether they believe in that kind of language. A Hindu, who is prepared to sacrifice his caste and bear social ostracism and persecution for the sake of marrying a woman of another caste, or persuation not only because he loved her, but because he feels that caste is an evil and has blocked real progress is, according to these gentlemen, actuated by base passion, whereas old Hindus marrying young girls and leaving them widows, and other marrying a second wife soon after the death of the first marriage, do so for religion and God. And this is sacramental! I will not notice this regrettable abuse of thought and language in the handbill I have referred to beyond reminding you that this very argument of the said handbill was used years ago the opponents of widow marriage. Then, too, it was said that every widow, however young, who wished to marry, must be regarded as a woman of lust. Nay, they also said that if widow marriage were permitted among Hindus, wives would poison their husbands for the sake of remarrying. These opponents of old of widow marriage have left their legacy of language to their successors—but, thank God, the number of these successors is much smaller. What would these gentlemen say to the marriage of Romeo and Juliet? I presume, according to them, it was prompted by the baser passion. I hope we shall not hear any more language of this character. Let there be a sense of dignity and decency in the controversy over this Bill. On the whole the discussions so far have been, as I said at the outset, marked by decorum, but such lapses as there have been will, I sincerely trust, not be repeated. Whether the Bill pass or not into law, let it not leave behind it memories not creditable to the great and historic Hindu community—especially that portion of it which claimed to have received a liberal education.

BREACH OF SUNSET CIRCULAR.

Leakut Hussain Warned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

At the Calcutta Police Court, to-day, Mr. Keays delivered judgment in the case in which Maulvi Leakut Hossain, a Swadeshi preacher, was charged with having disobeyed the Sunset Circular promulgated by the Chief Presidency Magistrate prohibiting public meeting, at squares and parks within half an hour of sunset. Mr. Keays warned and discharged the accused.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 4.

The annual sessions of the All-India Muslim League will be held this year at Delhi, on the morning of 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th December, 1911.

CORONATION POLO CUP.

Victory of Indian Team.

There was a large attendance at Ranelagh on July 15 to witness the final of the King's Coronation Cup, in which the team representing the Indian Polo Association beat the 4th Dragoon Guards by 10 to 4. The teams were :—

Indian Polo Association.—Capt. L. St. C. Cheape, Capt. Shah Mirza Beg, Capt. R. G. Ritson, and Capt. V. N. Lockett (back).

4th Dragoon Guards.—Capt. A. Carton de Wiart, Capt. C. B. Hornby, Major B. H. Matthew-Lannowe and Capt. C. F. Hunter (back).

The Duke of Connaught presented the cup to Capt. Cheape.

In the County Cup final, Cirencester beat Rugby by 7 goals to 3.

Cirencester beat Oxford in the final tie of the Junior County Championship by 9 goals to 6.

At Roehampton, the Irish Guards beat the 3rd batt. of the Coldstream Guards in the final tie of the Brigade of Guards Madrid Cup Tournament by seven goals to three. The sides were:—

Irish Guards.—The Hon. T. Vesey, No. 1; Major H. F. Crichton, No. 2; Major Hon. G. H. Morris, No. 3; and Mr. J. N. Guthrie (back).

3rd batt. Coldstream Guards.—Mr. E. H. D. Bentinck, No. 1; Capt B. Hopwood, No. 2; Mr. W. A. Fuller-Maitland, No. 3; Mr. H. D. Bentinck (back).

At Hurlingham, on July 15, the results were:—Capron House beat Lilleshall by 9 goals to 2; Soldiers beat Civilians by 6 goals to 3; and Roehampton beat Hurlingham by 8 goals to 3.

£1,000 ROBBERY IN FLEET STREET.

Bombay Merchant's Pocket Picked.

An elderly Bombay merchant who is at present staying in England was robbed in Fleet Street on July 14 of a wallet containing notes and gold to the volue of £1,000. The notes were drawn on the banking branch of Messrs. Cook's tourist office, and during the afternoon he paid a visit to the bank and drew £10 in gold, which he placed in his inside breast pocket in a wallet also containing the book of credit notes and his railway season ticket between Nottingham, Kent, and London. He proceeded up Fleet Street and near the bottom of Chancery Lane stood for a few moments on the pavement waiting for a break in the traffice in order that he might cross the road. Immediately he was surrounded by about half a dozen fairly well-dressed young men. On being hustled his first thought was for the safety of his money, but on putting his hand in his pocket he found that the wallet was gone. His cry for help brought the assistance of a police constable on duty near, but the thieves had disppeared, taking the money, the book of credit notes, and the season ticket with them. The men are believed to be a gang who watch foreigners as they leave the London banks.

PROMINENT VIRGINAIN ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

New York,

Mr. Henry Clay Beattie, of Richmond (Va), a member of one of the most aristocratic and wealthy of the old Southern families, was arrested the other day, charged with murdering his wife, to whom he had been married a year, and who was the mother of a child five weeks old. The arrest came as the result of an inquest in Richmond. Mr Beattie being accused of wishing to marry a former sweetheart, Miss Beulah Binford also a member of an aristocratic Southern family.

Mrs. Beattie's death occurred last Tuesday night. She and her husband went for an automobile ride, and an hour after starting Mr. Beattie brought his wife home dead. She had been shot through the head, and he declared than an unidentified, man had hailed the automobile in the darkness, and when the machine stopped the man fired a gun. Mr. Beattie jumped from the automobile, he said, and grappled with the assailant, who hit him on the nose with the gun and then dropped the weapon and fled.

The police disbelieved the story owing to their knowledge that Miss Binford, who was induced by Mr. Beattie to leave Richmond on his marriage, had lately returned and that she and Mr. Beattie were together on the night before the murder.

SPORTING NEWS.

INDIAN CRICKET TOUR.

Win against Somerset.

Beautiful weather was enjoyed for this game at Taunton, on Tuesday in mail week, where Somerset without Lewis, who stood as one of the umpires, and H. W. Saunders, of Weston-super-Mare, was given his first trial for the county. Sesha Chari was injured in the Leicester match, so his place behind the wicket was taken by Syed Hussein, whilst M. D. Pai was also kept out of the team by indisposition. Somerset made a very poor start, was within an hour half their wickets were down for 56 runs, though the wicket was all in favour of the batsmen. Herbert and Hodgkinson put on 65 runs in forty-five minutes for the seventh wicket by good cricket.

The game went all against the Indian team at Taunton early the next day and in an hour they lost four more wickets for 39 runs. Bajana is far from well. He is suffering from gastritis, and did not at first propose taking any part in the match to-day, but eventually decided to take his innings.

The position when play was resumed was that the Indians, with eight wickets in hand, required 207 runs to win, and when the sixth wicket fell their chance of success seemed to be a very poor one. A splendid stand by Shivram and Balu, however, completed altered the aspect. In the next hour before lunch, Shivram and Balu pulled the game round by adding 94 runs. Balu completed his 50 in fifty-five minutes after being missed by Herbert at square-leg when 18.

The closing stages of the game were most exciting. Braund missed Shivram when the Indians wanted only three runs to win, and the mistake cost Somersetshire the match, the Indians gaining as splendid victory by one wicket.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.
Braund, l-b-w, b Salam-ud-Din	17	b Kanga	125
Hardy, c and b Balu	2	run out	41
Robson, b Salam-ud-Din	11	st Syed Hussein, b Shafkat Hussein	5
H W Saunders, c Balu	6	l-b-w, b Balsara	14
J Daniell, c Warden, b Balu	15	b Salam-ud-Din	13
V T Hill, c Bajana, b Balu	0	b Shafkat-Hussein	22
G W Hodgkinson, b Salam-ud-Din	44	b Warden	41
Capt Lyall, b Salam-ud-Din	15	not out	11
Hon M Herbert, c Bajana b Salam-ud-Din	30	c Meherhomji, b Warden	0
Taylor, b Salam-ud-Din	2	b Warden	1
Chidgey, not out	3	c Salam-ud-Din, b Kanga	3
Extras	12	Extras	27
Total	157	Total	303

ALL INDIA XI.

	First Innings.		Second Innings.
Dr H D Kanga, b Robson	1	b Taylor	3
M P Bajana, c Daniel, b Robson	108	b Robson	0
J S Warden, b Taylor	0	b Robson	10
R P Meherhomji, st Chidgey, b Braund	19	c Chidgey, b Robson	37
P Shivram, c Taylor, b Robson	15	not out	113
H F Mullah, l-b-w, b Braund	0		
A Salam-ud-Din, c Braund, b Robson	1	c Chidgey, b Braund	4
P Balu, b Robson	11	c Braund, b Robson	55
Shafquat Hussein, c Chidgey, b Robson	18	b Taylor	2
M Balsara, c Herbert, b Taylor	17	run out	13
Syed Hussein not out	0	not out	9
Extras	6	Extras	14
Total	196	Total (for 9 wkts)	265

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Salam-ud-Din	17·1	1	64	6	Hussein	2	0	16	0
Balu	17	2	48	4	Balsara	1	0	6	0
Warden	3	0	11	0					

SOMERSET.—Second Innings.

Salam-ud-Din	12	0	73	1	Warden	19	2	46	3
Bal u	18	4	53	0	Balsara	3	0	28	1
Shafquat	13	1	73	2	Kanga	21	0	3	2

INDIANS.—First Innings.

Robson	23	3	82	6	Hardy	8	0	15	0
Taylor	12·1	2	53	2	Braund	15	4	40	2

THE BISLEY MEETING.

England's Victory in the Elcho Shield.

July 14.—The first stage of Queen Mary's Prize was concluded to-day when each competitor fired fourteen shots at a figure target at 600 yards. These were divided into two series and fired within a time limit interest, however, was chiefly concentrated in the Elcho, which for the first time for some years took place in what may be described as summer weather, though the shooting conditions were hardly ideal. Blazing sunshine accounted for a heavy mirage, while the strong breeze though it made the heat endurable proved at times very difficult. In each team there were three changes from last year. Col. Gibbs, who for twenty nine consecutive years has represented England has at last to every one's regret, dropped out it is to be hoped only temporarily. Capts Sykes and Savile were also absentees, while Cols Sandeman and Cowan and Lieut Findlay were missing from the Scottish side. Ireland was without Dr. Sellars and Messrs. F. W. Henry and J. Sellars.

At 900 yards Mr. Blood made a bad start with a magpie, but recovering at one, dropped only two points in his subsequent fourteen rounds. Col. Hopton did even better, for an inner with his sixth shot was the only exception to a score of bulls, and at the end of this stage England held a lead of 12 from Ireland and 14 from Scotland. The score of the last would have been better but for an unaccountable ricochet credited to Mr. Crombie at his twelfth shot.

At 1,000 yards the English Eight forged still further ahead, adding another 12 to their previous lead. The features of the shooting at this distance were the "highest possible" scored by Mr. Rogers for England and Mr. Blood for Ireland, the former's cantaining nine centrals and the latter's five. Ireland's good fortune, however, was counterbalanced by a miss on the part of another of the team.

At 1,100 yards the respective position of the teams altered but little. Mr. Ranken had the misfortune to make two consecutive misses, the result of a defective catridge, and Mr. Rogers had an explicable miss with his fourth shot. At the finish England had won easily by 25, with a score that was 34 behind the winning total of last year. The best individual performance was that of Mr. Blood, whose aggregate at the three ranges was 218 out of a possible 225. Capt. P. Godsal's total of 213 came next.

THE ELCHO SHIELD.

ENGLAND.

	900	1,000	1,100	Agg.
Capt P Godsal	72	72	69	213
Col J D Hopton	74	68	66	208
Sergt J Tippins	70	73	65	208
Mr P K Whitehead	67	71	66	204
Mr A E Rogers	67	75	62	204
Major S A Pixley	67	63	73	203
Col H Mellish	71	64	67	202
Maior J S C Davis	72	64	66	202
	560	550	534	1,644

IRELAND.

Mr Maurice Blood	71	75	72	218
Mr L Chadwick	69	65	73	207
Mr E J Bigby	72	63	72	207
Mr E N Wynne	66	64	72	202
Mr W Lane Joynt	67	70	65	202
Mr R W Barnett	71	71	60	202
Col J K Milner	68	66	65	199
Mr F G Brien	64	64	54	182
	548	538	533	1,619

SCOTLAND.

Mr J E Martin	72	66	71	209
Lieut G S Strachan	70	66	69	205
Mr. T Caldwell	68	63	70	201
Mr. R M Thorburn	70	66	65	201
Major E Ranken	71	67	61	199
Major W Thorburn	65	62	69	196
Mr. L D Ranken	69	62	56	187
Mr. G Crombie	61	63	61	185
	546	515	522	1,583

THE CHANCELLOR'S PLATE

CAMBRIDGE.	200	500	600	Agg
Sergt E W Sylwyn (Queens')	33	35	32	100
Segt J C Wallace (Emm)	30	33	32	95
Lce Corpl G T Bevan (St John's)	30	32	32	94
Private G F Howard (Trin)	30	32	32	94
Sergt A B Bratton (Caius)	28	32	33	93
Corpl G L Ritchse (St John's)	28	34	30	92
Lieut F G Burr (St Joh's)	30	31	30	91
Sergt D W Sandford (Caius)	30	33	26	89
	239	266	246	748

Oxford's scores were as follows :—Private R O Pridgeon (Mag), 97; Private D H Hartog (Balliol), 96; Private G H Leigh (Mag), 95; Sergt J C Warren (Trin), 95; Corporal F R Radice (B N C), 94; Private A G Garrod (Univ), 93; Lieut A T Whitelock (Jesus), 88; and Lieut M E Crane (Exeter), 85.—Total, 743.

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

	200	500	600	Agg.
County of London	250	263	244	757
City of London	243	250	247	740
Essex	244	247	224	735
Staffordshire	223	255	248	731
Yorkshire	242	254	233	729

Brinsmead Challenge Shield (S R).—Open to not more than two teams of six from any one unit,—Five shots per man at 500 and 300 yards.—Winners of the shield and 12l.—2nd Team, H M S Excellent, 43; winners of 9l.—H M S "Vivid," 41; winners of 6l—R M A Portsmouth, 37; winners of 3l—R M L I, Plymouth, 1st Team H M S "Excellent," and H M S Pembroke, 36 each; and 2nd Coldstream Guards, 35.

July 15.—The second and concluding stage in Queen Mary's Prize was fired to-day. It is limited to the 100 competitors taking the highest place in the first stage, and corresponds in every particular to the classification practices laid down as part of the annual course for the Regular Forces. The winner proved to be Lance-Corporal J. A. Clarke, 5th batt. Lincolnshire Regt.

QUEEN MARY'S PRIZE. (S.R.)

Open to all Class B Territorials actually serving on the Active List of a Home Territorial Unit.

Winner of the Queen's Gold Medal and £50.—Lance-Corporal J. A. Clarke, 5th Lincoln, 155.

Winner of the N.R.A. Silver Medal and £25—Corporal J. Gebbie, 4th E. Scots Fus., 154.

The N.R.A. Bronze Medal and prizes of £15 and £10—Sergt Nockles, 8th London, and Rifleman S. J. Venebles, 21st London, tied at 153.

MACKINNON CHALLENGE CUP (M.R.).

Open to teams of twelve. Ten shots at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. Time limit, eighty minutes.

CANADA.	800	900	1,000	Agg.
Private Bibby	49	47	49	145
Lieut F H Morris	47	48	44	139
Corporal Mortimer	48	43	45	136
Colour-Sergt Martin	44	47	44	135
Sergt Russell	45	48	42	135
Private Clifford	45	46	43	134
Lieut Meiklejohn	46	45	42	133
Colour-Sergt Freborn	45	43	41	129
Lieut W O Morris	49	41	38	128
Major McLarin	44	40	41	125
Sergt Hall	45	41	36	122
Colour-Sergt Hodson	35	43	42	120
	542	532	507	1,581

Next best scores :—England, 1,569; Ireland, 1,544; Scotland, 1,540; New Zealand, 1,509; Guernsey, 1,499; Union of South Africa, 1,485; India, 1,436.

July 18.—The revision of this year's programme has caused a change to be made in the King's Prize, the first stage of which has for the first time been fired on one day. The wind proved extremely difficult to judge, with the result that scores on the whole were poor, while some were small in the extreme. The 600 yards was shot first, and a Canadian Corporal Trainor, alone secured a possible, though, Col. Sandeman, a well-known figure at Bisley dropped only one point. Shooting continued at 500 and finally at 200, scores remaining on the whole low.

At the end, which was not reached till after half-past six, it was found that the Bronze Medallist of the year was Corporal J. Trainer of the Royal Canadian Regt. Though he has been shooting for ten years this is first visit to Bisley, and it is a curious fact that his previous performances did not justify his inclusion in the Canadian team which won the Mackinnon. His score of 101 was, in the circumstances, an extremely good one, though he was perhaps a little lucky at being squadded late, when the wind had dropped somewhat at the last range,

THE KING'S PRIZE (S. R.)

Open only to Territorials and retired Territorials. Seven shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards.

WINNER OF BRONZE MEDAL.

	200	500	600	Total
Corporal J Trainer, Canada	35	31	35	101
Next best Scores :—				
Lieut J P Gunn, 5th R Scots	34	32	32	98
Private A Gr Garrod, Oxf Uni O T C	32	34	32	98
Colour-Sergt J H Swift, late 8th Manch	33	31	33	97
Private H J Ward, late 6th Devon	33	32	32	97
Private F Bibby, Canada	33	33	31	97
Sergt F S Bayles, Canada	32	34	31	97
Private G E Bright, Transvaal Vol	33	31	32	96
Private M Parish, Austria	33	33	30	96
Sergt D M Lowe, 4th R Scots	29	35	32	96
Private E Kirk Brown, 4th E Yorks	34	30	32	96
Sergt F White, late 4th Devon	30	33	33	96
Sergt Green, 4th Dorset	32	33	31	96
Sergt W Tatlow, late 7th War	33	31	32	96
Private A T D Tippings 4th Ches.	33	31	32	96
Capt Hon Major T Rankin, 8th R Sc Rs.	30	34	32	96

Sixty-seven competitors with scores of 88 points each will shoot off the ties for the last twenty-four places among the 200 who will compete in the second stage.

July 19.—The meeting annually held in camp of the members of the National Rifle Association took place last night in the Umbrella Tent, with Lord Cheylesmore in the chair. It was, as usual, well attended, but contrary to expectation the proceedings were very brief, several of those who on these occasions are accustomed to intervene in debate being, with one inevitable exception, silent. Lord Cheylesmore in his opening speech referred to the reduction in the prize list necessitated by financial considerations, which had not, however, resulted in a decrease of entries, showing that the term "pothunter" as applied to the Bisley competitor was unmerited. The King's Prize showed an entry of 1,103, compared with 1,055 last year, while the St. George's was increased by thirty-one and the Stock Exchange by twenty-nine. He considered that, thanks to the assistance given by the War Office, the new Queen Mary's Prize had proved a success. The entries for the miniature meeting had been good, and it was hoped that another year it might be carried on during the two weeks. He concluded by paying a tribute to the success of the "Journal," which had now been in existence for a year.

MADRAS TALUQ BOARDS.

Elected Members Increased.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 4.

The Government of Madras has raised the electoral proportion in Taluq Boards from one-third to one-half from 1st January, 1912. The experiment of the elective system has been tried in Taluq Boards for two years now and the Government consider that the enhancement in the proportion of the elected members may now be permitted.

INFLAMMATORY LEAFLET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

An exceedingly inflammatory leaflet entitled *Shandhya* has been privately circulated in Calcutta. The Criminal Investigation Department are making vigorous enquiries.

Owing to the condition of the ground Friday evening's game which was to have been played on the Cooperage in the Harwood League between the Royal Warwickshire Regiment and the Byculla Railway Institute resulted in a walk over for the R. Warwicks, the Institute men scratching. However, a game was played between the Warwicks and Byculla teams, which, as the latter team was brought up to full strength by soldiers, did not count as a League fixture.

DIVINE SERVICE.

8th Sunday after Trinity.—6th August.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral (St. Thomas the Apostle), Church Gate Street. Clergy Rev C M Barham, Senior Presidency Chaplain and Rev W A Sawtell—7 am Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m. Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in F. Hymns, 460, 169, 316, 32; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Barnby in E. Hymns—299, 306, 176; Collections for Cathedral High Schools. Daily Matins at 7-15 a m and Evensong at 5-15 p m; Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a m; on Wednesday, Choral Evensong at 6-30 p m.

All Saints, Malabar Hill, Clergy: Rev. E. E. Hill; 8 a. m. Matins; 8-30 a. m. Holy Communion; 6-30 Evensong.

St. John's Church, Colaba—Clergy: Rev. C. T. D. Mason. 7-15 a.m. and 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 9-30 a. m., Parade Service; 5-30 p. m., Children's Service in Church; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Week days.—Thursday, at 8 a.m., Holy Eucharist.

Emmanuel Church, Girgaum—Clergy: Rev Cannon Heywood; Rev. J. H. Robinson; Rev. T. Sharpley and Rev. D. L. Joshi. 8 a. m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 6-30 p. m. Evening Prayer and Sermon. Collections for Additional Clergy Society.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Clergy Rev J. Andrew Smith—8 a. m. Holy Communion; 8-45 a. m Matins; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon; Preacher Rev J Andrew Smith.

St. Peter's Mazagon—Clergy: Rev Father Biscoe Langmore and Chard—6-30 a m Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a m Matins and Litany; 8 a m Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m. Children's Service; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

Christ Church, Byculla—Clergy: The Rev W J Kenelly and the Rev J B Glass—8 a m Matins and Litany; 8-45 a m Holy Communion; 5-15 p m Sunday School and Bible Class; 6-30 p m Evensong and Sermon.

St. Stephen's Church, Bandra—There will be no service on Sunday the 23rd July.

St. Nicholas' Prince's Dock.—10 a.m., Holy Communion: 7 p.m. Evening Prayer. Week days—Daily Prayer, 9 45 a.m. and 16 p.m. Concert nights, 11 p.m.

Holy Trinity Church, Hornby Road.—8 a. m, Matins. 8-10 a.m., Holy Eucharist; 5 30 p.m., Children's Service: 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross, Umarkhadi Chapel of Ease to St. Peter.—Clergy; Rev, Father Moore; Rev. Jiven Londhe, 6-30 a.m. English; 7-35 a.m. Marathi; 9 a.m. Gujerathi; 4 p.m., Canarese, 5-30 p.m., Marathi.

The Good Shepherd, Dharavi by Sion—Chapel of Ease to St Paul,—Served by the Clergy of St. Paul's 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-20 p m, Evensong and Sermon.

St. Paul's, Kamatipura, Foras Road—Clergy: Rev. J. W. Kemble and P. J. E. Dimeshky, 7-30 a.m. Matins Urdu; 8 a.m. Holy Communion Urdu, 9-30 a.m., Holy Communion, English and Tamil alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon Urdu.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

R. C. Cathedral, Kalbadevi—Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte; 5 and 8-30 a m, Masses; 5-30 p m. Evening Service.

Holy Name, Wodehouse Road—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers: 6 a m, 7 a m. 8 a m, 9 a m, 6-30 p m.

St. Joseph's Church. Colaba—Sunday, 8 a m Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p m Service of Benediction.

St Ann's Byculla—Clergy; The Jesuit Fathers, Vicar: Rev Father Hutmacher, S J, 6 30 a m. 7 30 a m, 8 30 a m, 6 30 p m.

St. Theresa's Chapel, Girgaum.—Chaplain, Rev. D. Remedios. Masses, 6-45 a. m. and 8-30 a.m. Evening service 5-30 p. m.

The Rosary Church, Mazagon—Vicar: Rev Fr M X Gomes, Sundays, Masses; 6 30 and 8 30 a m, 5 30 p m Evening Service; week days Masses; 6 30 and 7 a m.

Gloria Church Mazagon—Vicar; L C Pera, hours of Mass, 5-30. 7 and 9 a m Benediction 6. p. m.

Holy Cross Church, Lower Parel—Clergy: Rev P. B. Saldanha and J. A. Gomes. 6. a m, Mass 8 a m. High Mass; 6 p m. Benediction.

Church of N S de Salvacao, Dadar—Vicar Rev Thomas Henriques. 6-45 and 8 a. m, Low Masses.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health) Vicar: Rev Bernard Mendonca. Mass 7 and 8-30 a m

Church of St Francis Xavier, Dabul, Barrow's Lane, Girgaum Road—Vicar Rev Fr J N Couzinho—5, 5-30, 6-30, 7-30, 8-30, 9-30 and 10-30 am, Masses; 6 p m, Benediction.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra—9-30 a m, Mass.

METHODIST.

Wesleyan Church, Colaba Causeway—8-30 a m Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins; 6-30 p m Preacher: Rev J F Edwards; 5 p m Sunday School; 9 to 10 p m Social Hour. Institute open every evening in the week.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens—10 a m Preacher: Rev J F Edwards; 6-30 p m Preacher: Rev R O Jenkins; 5 p m Sunday School.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Clare Road, Byculla. Sunday School, 8-15 a.m. Morning Service, 9-30 a.m. Evening 6-30 p. m. Social Hour, at 8-30 p. m. Paster: Rev. C. B. Hill.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church, Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder. Sunday, 11 a m. Morning Service; 6 30 p m. Evening. Service. Wednesday, 6 30 p m. Prayer meeting. Minister: Rev Fawcett Shaw.

BAPTIST.

Worshipping at Y M C A Hall—Minister: Rev H E Barrell.—8-30 a m Morning Service, Preacher: Rev H E Barrell; 6-30 p m Evening Service, Preacher: Rev H E Barrell.

PRESBYTERIAN.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Palamcotta 2,208 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthus arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh via Karachi, with a general cargo and passenger.

The Rubbattino Line steamer R. Rubattino 2,682 tons, Captain L. Mancini arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The P. and O. Co's mail steamer Salsette 2392 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden with the English mail, a general cargo and passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 3rd Aug., should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

R I M S Dufferin...Huddleston .... R I M
R I M S Hardinge ...Comdr ... ..Luck .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook B H Jones ....R I Marine
R I M S Mayo...Lt Comdr.....Finnis.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus .....Lt W Taylor .....Survey Vessel

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug. 4.

Bahaduri..... ..829 Ahmed .....B S N Co
Breconshire.....2323 Evans .....M M & Co
Delta.....478 Martin ..Shanghai.....16-8...P & O Co
Fakhri .....2555 Baldwin.....Bo & H S N Co
Gallea .....555 Wratt.....K Nixon & Co
Gogovale .....2038 Blair .....C M Al dershaw
Heim .....758 Eriksen.....F F Campbell & Co
Kilchattan.....2417 End .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Lalpoora .....2124 King .....M M & Co
Mahammadi.....1251 Geddie .....B & P S N Co
Sirdhana.....2074 Austin .....M M & Co
Salsette.....2-92 Lewellin.....5-8...P & O Co
Wear beck.....3426 Stolton .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Shah Jehan	2566	McBear			M J & Co
B Moltkefels	3084	Schneider	Hamburg		via Karachi 5-8	W & A Graham & Co
D & E Clan Cumming	3103	Gourlay	Madras	10-8	J Finlay & Co
D Dredger Kuphus	474	Lyon	Dredging		B & T Trust
F Majidi.	1857	Newby	Mauritius	7-8	to & P S N Co
K Sarasvati	443	Ebram			S S N Co
N Torrington	3519	Weddess	W & A Graham & Co		
O Islami	1604	Green	Jeddah	3-8	B & P S N Co

P & O Dock.

Gymeric.....2558 Williams ..... E Tajbhoy

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia ....4031 Hamilton ....Liverpool...7-8...W & A Graham & Co
3 Siberien ..2032 Gore ..Dunkirk ...8-7 ...J M & Co
4 R Rubattino.....2682 Mancini.....Genoa ..15-8... R Line
7 Nawab ...2011 Elliott...Calcutta...5-8 ...T M & Co
9 Chanda...3957 Tice ..Antwerp &c 9-8...M M & Co
12&13 Persia.....4195 Haughton.....London ..12-8.. P & O Co

B I DOCK

Kasara.....505 Persian Gulf ... .M M & Co

Offside

Lawoe .....1817 Francis .....H T Ayoob

H W V D

Palamcotta.....2283 Cutbush .....M M & Co

H W P D

Manadi.....5218 Ahmed ....Karachi ...B S N Co
Bahaduri .....8 9 Ahmed..... .....B S N Co
Courland.....760 Ebram... .....B S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels	Commander	From
4	Salsette	Lewellin	Aden, July 30
	R Rubattino	Mancini	Genoa, July 17
	Palamcotta	Cutbush	Basreh, July 28

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Lhasa	McDiarmed...	Karachi, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Salazie for Marseilles.
" Beeconshire for Port Said for orders.
" Waroonga for Persian Gulf.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July,	Vessels.	From.
29	Cln Macdonald	Liverpool
31	Elephanta	Negapatam
Aug. 1	Sutlej	Fizi
1	Erlenga	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The Societa Nazionale di Servizi Marittimi Company's steamer Ischia from Bombay arrived at Hongkong on the 4th instant, and the same Company's steamer D Balduino from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

The German East Africa Line steamer Kanzler arrived at Zanzibar from Bombay yesterday and the same Co's steamer Somali left Zanzibar for Bombay yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS—AUGUST 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

15 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 12 bales wool, R Buchraj; 15 bales wool, M Koondoomal; 34 bales wool, M Khoobchand; 15 bales wool, M Santookchand; 14 bales wool, Saltanmal; 13 bales cotton-waste, M V Katharse and Co; 46 bales wool, and goat hair, S D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales cotton-waster, W Wolf and Sons; 3 bales wool, B Harbans; 66 bales wool, D Nagji; 13 cases twist, G Cotton and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Persia s—135 cwts gum, 5 suttanally; 5 bundles canes, D S Postwalla; 75 cwts chutneys, M K Jussawalla 525 cwts wheat flour, Tyebji and Co; 15 cwts buffalo horns, E Mah me'l.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—7 bales twist, Holland Bombay Trading and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Moltkefels—2,509 cwts groppy seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Siberien s—1000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts wheat Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders.)

Brenconshire s—60,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 5th August.

611. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for class firing as follows :—Sunday the 6th inst., "F" Coy. Wednesday the 9th instant, "G" Coy. Sundays the 13th and 27th instant, "D" Coy. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

612. Rifle Club.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted to the Rifle Club for matches 13 to 15 on Sunday 20th instant, by train leaving Victoria Terminus at 5-50 a.m.

613. The Miniature Range at Carnac Road will be open for matches 13 to 15 on Saturday the 12th inst., from 2 to 5 p.m. and Sunday 27th instant, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

614. Parade.—"G" Company will parade at the Bombay Gymkhana on Monday morning the 7th inst. at 7-30 instead of Wednesday. All Recruits of the current season should endeavour to attend. Dress.—Mufti. Rifles will be issued on parade.

E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt. B. V. R.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN,

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin-writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of West, meath says "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath, and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed. Chemists Grocers, etc., sell it,

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING

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£6 Indian Agents £7

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And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

PRADER RIPU.

A Sure Remedy for Leucorrhœa (Whites). Cure is imminent. Strongly recommended to try it once. Price Rs. 3 a bottle. Apply to

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A STIMULANT *without* ALCOHOL.

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FRANCIS & DAY'S.

30TH SONG ANNUAL.

Words and Music Complete old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS.

Put on your tat ta, little girlie	Miss Clarice Mayne
I want to sing in Opera	Wilkie Bard
On the Silvery Sands ...	Miss Madge Temple
Breakfast in my bed on Sunday morning	Harry Lauder
Flanagan	Miss Florrie Forde
There's a little black cupid in the moon	G. H. Elliot
Down in Jungle Town	Miss Ethel Leevey
I'm shy, Mary Ellen, I'm shy!	Jack Pleasants
Hi! Hi! Hi! Mister McKie.	Miss Ella Retford
My wife's cake	Will Bentley
Sweet Caroline	Miss Gertie Gitana
Nature's made a big mistake ...	Gus Ellen
Come with me down Regent Street	Miss Daisy James
When they ask you what your name is	Dave Carter
Take your girlie where the band is playing	Miss Maie Ash
La, La, La, La, Sing this chorus with me	Herbert Rule
You taught me how to love you	Miss Clara Beck
Ginger you're balmy	Harry Champion
In Cherry Blossom time in Japan	Miss Jose Collins
We're all waiting for a girl ...	Billy Williams
Good-Bye, every body's girlie.	Miss Dorothy Ward
I'm setting the Village on fire ...	Billy Merson
Shirts	Morny Cash
We don't want a girl	Rich and Rich

S. ROSE & CO.

FORT, BOMBAY,

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PRICE & REYNOLDS' 3rd SONG ANNUAL.

72 PAGES. WORDS AND MUSIC COMPLETE.

With Pianoforte Accompaniment. Also Tonic Sol Fa Setting.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS :—

Maidie and her Teddy bear ...	Miss Maidie Scott
I wish I'd a girl like Molly ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
If the world were mine to give ...	Miss Annie Schuberth
The light of Day	George Martin
In the evening by the Moonlight ...	Plantation Song
Waltzing the "Waltz Dream" Waltz	Whit Cunliffe
Good Night? Mr. Knight ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
I'm going to marry Amisie... ...	Coon Song
Fol-de-the Diddle-ol	Fred Land
Jessie the flower o' Inverness ...	Miss Annie Purcell
Dear Loch Lomond ...	Miss Jessie Preston
My Scholars	Matt Kilduff
The bright blue moon	J. J. Mannix
Simple stories	Reg. Bolton
Ten little toes	Whit Cunliffe
Father Started Rolling ...	Will Fieldhouse
I think I'll be going home now!	Jay Laurier
Jeremiah	Miss May Moore Duprez
Queen of the Factory ...	Miss Florrie Forde
Little Humming Bird ...	Miss Phyllis Dare
Peter Peacock, Esq. ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
My Chateau in Barcelona ...	Miss Ella Retford
The Garden of My Heart ...	Chas Cardle
Lola Lolita	Miss Lil Hawthorne
Carrots	Miss Maidie Scott

S. ROSE & Co.,

FORT, BOMBAY.

THE 4TH PLANET SONG FOLIO.

Words and Music Complete, old notation and Tonic Sol Fa.

ANNAS 10.

CONTENTS :—

I Wonder if you miss me sometimes	
fall in and follow me	Chas. R. Whittle
My Wife's gone to the Country, Hooray?	Phil. Parsons
Here comes the Chocolate Major ...	G. H. Elliot
She was a Girl in White ...	Miss Edna Latonne
The Moonlight Promenade ...	George Lashwood
Up she goes!	Whit Cunliffe
I met Mary Ellen at th'Isle of Man	Miss Ella Retford
Poppies	Wilkie Bard
Oh! Miss Wilhelmina	Miss Esta Stella
When I take my Morning Promenade	Miss Rosie Lloyd
Loo, Sue, Mary, Dinah	G. H. Elliott
Are you anybody's girlie in Particular?	Arthur Sutcliffe
Come and put your arms around me	Miss Jessie Templeton
Oh? the Picture Show ...	Miss Cissie Thompson
Mister Man in the Moon ...	Miss Ada Martine
Violet	Miss Winifred
My Boy's a Sailorman ...	Miss Daisy Dormer
Tell'em that I'm your Uncle ...	Fred Barnes
Can't you make room for a little one?	Chas. R. Whittle
She was a Dollar Princess	Miss Violet Loraine
The fellow who looks like me	... Harry Simms
Tha' comes fra' Lancashire	... Miss Florrie Gallimore
Oh? the Sunday morning walk	Miss Hetty King
Mary, you don't come from Spain	Miss Ella Retford
What do you say, Molly Molloy?	Miss May Mars
Cheer up? My Highland Lassie	Miss Dorothy Ward

S. ROSE & CO.

FORT, BOMBAY.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Printing Works 2 Grose Street, Fort.

NEW SONGS

JUST PUBLISHED.

Angels of Light ...	... Chas Marshall.
Bonnie Blue Kerchief ...	... T Barniott.
Drake goes West ...	... W. Sanderson.
Friend	... Clara Davis.
Jack Briton	... W. H. Squire.
King's Way	... Sir Edward Elgar.
Love Eternel ...	... Stephen Adam.
Land of Love ...	... Herbert Oliver.
A last year's Rose ...	... H Quilter.
Little Indian ...	... Graham Peel.
Little Girl I Love ...	... Eric Coates.
Macushla	... D. Macmurrough.
My Cherubic	... H. Batten.
The Red Marine ...	... H. Trotere,
Silence of the past ...	... Chas Marshall.
The Sea Road ...	... Haydn Wood.
Thanksgiving ...	... Frederic H. Cowen.
Tom, Jan and Harry ...	... H. Batten.
Until	... W. Sanderson.
The Veteran's Song ...	... Stephen Adam.
Valley of Laughter...	... W. Sanderson.
The Watchman ...	... W. H. Squire.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 5th August, 1911.

A GREAT VICTORIAN BISHOP.

MR. ARTHUR BENSON is continuing his delightful biographical and critical studies of some great Victorian writers whom he knew personally, and the latest to be treated by him in the "North American Review" is Bishop Lightfoot who made his mark both as an accomplished theological writer and as Bishop of Durham. Mr. Benson is the son of Dr. Benson the well known Archbishop of Canterbury, and thus had opportunities of seeing many distinguished men in his early days. Dr. Lightfoot was an intimate friend of his father from early days and they were nearly of the same age. They were both educated at the same school, King Edward's School, Birmingham, and afterwards were together at Cambridge. Dr. Prince Lee, who afterwards became the first Bishop of Manchester, was their famous headmaster at Birmingham where was also brought up another great scholar, Dr. Westcott, three years the senior of Lightfoot and Benson. Thus Dr. Lee, an eminent churchman himself, had the credit of having trained up three of the most eminent churchmen and theologians of their day. He had been Arnold's assistant at Rugby and had learnt something of that great teacher's way of impressing youth. At Cambridge, Lightfoot and Benson met Westcott, and thus began the triple friendship which lasted till the end. They all distinguished themselves greatly at the University, and Lightfoot remained at Cambridge for over thirty years till he was called to the important See of Durham. As tutor and then Hulsean Professor of Divinity he made himself felt in University life and his lectures attracted large and enthusiastic audiences. His fame spread beyond and in 1867 when he was not quite forty the Bishopric of Lichfield was offered to him, but he declined it, preferring his professorial work and doubting his administrative ability to cope with the work of a diocese. Indeed, he doubted his ability again when twelve years later a higher See was offered by Disraeli, and it was only when pressed by friends, who were more confident of his abilities than himself, that he took up the new duties of a bishop. Mr. Benson relates how on that occasion he went over one day to Truro, where his father was Bishop before he was translated to Canterbury, and consulted his old friend about the offer.

"His face and demeanour testified to his extreme perplexity. None of his friends had the smallest doubt that it was his duty to accept, but he did not share their confidence. He did well in trusting his friends' advice in this matter and consenting *episcopari*. For he was eminently successful in his administration of the great Northern diocese of Durham, where he showed himself quite as much at home as in the Divinity chair at Cambridge. Happy as his Cambridge time had been, I believe that the time of his episcopate was the happiest period of his life. His strength seemed equal to all demands, he organised the immense diocese with ease and success, he attracted devoted helpers to the North, he felt that he possessed the thorough confidence of his great flock, and he had the happy background of his college of friendly students." But in ten years his physical powers were exhausted by the hard work he had to do and he sank when he was little more than sixty, in 1889. In Westcott who was selected to succeed him, Durham found another scholar-bishop who also proved an efficient practical churchman. Lightfoot will be best remembered by posterity for his excellent theological work by which he shed lustre on his University and on his country also, for his fame spread widely in Germany and other foreign lands where his books were speedily translated and highly esteemed.

In his early career it is curious he should choose the field of classical scholarship to distinguish himself in and had even planned an edition of the Orestian trilogy of Æschylus. But he gradually abandoned the idea and resolved to devote his great powers to the elucidation of the Epistles of St. Paul. He accomplished this important task in twenty years and laid bare the exact thought which was in Paul's mind in a way in which it had never been analysed before. In later life he undertook another equally important work and laboured at his great edition of the Epistles of Ignatius and Polycarp, the greatest of the Apostolic Fathers. On the revision of the New Testament he also bestowed much time and thought for ten years, so that as Mr. Benson says, it bears the marks of Lightfoot's influence to a far larger degree than that of any other individual mind except perhaps of his friend, Westcott's, The revised version has failed to be popular and has never got hold of the public. Lightfoot was much disappointed at this and maintained that the objections made to the new version were almost entirely due to the unrecognized effect of mere familiarity with the old. He was a great theologian, but had not much love for polemics, and the only controversial work that he wrote was the one in answer to the once celebrated "Supernatural Religion," a book published anonymously, attacking vigorously the supernatural element in Christianity. This learned book is now acknowledged to have been written by a former Bombay citized and merchant, the late Mr. Walter Cassells after his retirement from this city in the early seventies. But at the time it was attributed to many churchmen and at least to one bishop of note. So Lightfoot was urged to answer it and expose its superficial learning which was borrowed chiefly from the Tubinger school. He accomplished this task without bitterness or rancour and his work occupies an honoured place in sound and sober apologetic literature. Lightfoot, it may be noted, was christened Joseph Barber, after a maternal uncle who was an artist and who supported him after his father's early death during his boyhood.

NEW PEERS. THE last time Peers were created, as is possible shall again be done, the three authors were impeached, two fled the country and one was imprisoned in the Tower. But that was two hundred years ago, in the old days, in the bad old days when the Whigs and Tories were not content with simply ousting their opponents from power but took personal revenge upon them by impeachment and if possible with imprisonment. Times are however changed, and nobody would ever think seriously of impeaching Mr. Asquith and his colleagues. Still what has happened in England in the time of the first George may possibly happen again under the fifth George. So it will be interesting to look a little more closely at the historical instance cited by the late head of the law in his post-prandial speech. It was during the last part of Queen Anne's reign, when the Whigs who had shed so much glory on her reign by the successful conduct, under their great General Marlborough, of the war with France were out-voted by their Tory rivals that this incident happened. The new Ministers, chief of whom were Bolingbroke and Lord Oxford, were the bitter foes of the Whigs and especially of Marlborough whom they recalled from the war in disgrace and were very desirous of concluding peace with France. This peace, the well known peace of Utrecht, was highly unpopular on account of its gratuitously throwing away all the advantages we had gained by our victories, and there was little chance of its meeting the approval of the House of Lords. The recent general election having returned a Tory majority in the House of Commons there was not much danger in that House. But the Ministers were in sore straits for a majority in the Lords and they successfully advised the Queen to create twelve new peers, an extraordinary course even then, and never tried since.

The famous contemporary historian, Bishop Burnet, relates this episode in his "History of His Own Time." The ministers "finding the majority of the House of Lords could not be brought to favour their designs resolved to make an experiment, that none of our princes had ventured on in former times : a resolution was taken up very suddenly of making twelve peers all at once ; three of these were called up by writ being eldest sons of peers, and nine were created by patent. Sir Miles Wharton, to whom one of the peerage was offered, refused it: he thought it looked like the serving a turn and that whereas peers were wont to be made for services they had done, he would be made for services to be done by him : so he excused himself, and the favourite's husband, Mr. Masham was put in his room. This was looked upon as an undoubted part of the prerogative, so there was no ground in law to oppose the receiving of the new lords into the House, nor was it possible to raise in the ancient peers a sense of the indignity that was now put upon their House, since the Court did by thus openly declaring that they were to be kept in absolute submission and obedience. There was some effort made to remonstrate against this exercise of the prerogative; but the newly-created lords were permitted to take their seat unmolested ; their companions of more ancient title wisely considering that it is best to endure in silence that which cannot be obviated." At least one of these new peerages, it is interesting to observe, still exists, the Barony of Middleton, which is held at present by Wintworth Willoughby, the ninth Baron, who is the lineal descendant of Thomas Willoughby ennobled under the somewhat humiliating circumstances by Anne on 31st December, 1711. This Lord Middleton, by the way, should not be confused with another Lord Midleton —with a single 'd' in his title—who formerly was well known as Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of State for India at a notable time, and whose ancestor got his peerage a little after the time in 1715, when the Whigs came back into power on the death of Anne and accession of George I. Then they had their revenge. One article of the impeachment reads as follows : "The said Earl did most highly abuse the influence he had then with her Majesty, and prevailed on her to exercise, in the most unprecedented and dangerous manner, that valuable and undoubted prerogative which the wisdom of the laws and constitution of this kingdom had entrusted the crown for the rewarding signal virtue and distinguished merit by which desparate advice he did not only, as far as in him lay, deprive her Majesty of the continuance of those seasonable and wholesome counsels in that critical juncture, but wickedly perverted the true and only end of the great and useful prerogative, to the dishonour of the Crown, and irreparable mischief of the constitution of Parliament." In England we justly boast, that the constitution 'slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent,' but such a precedent as that of 1715-17 will not, we may be almost sure, be recommended even by those who in the heat of passion, are foremost in quoting it.

EASTERN CUSTOMS AND CANCER. SOME remarkable facts concerning the causes of cancer were disclosed at the annual meeting, during mail week, of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund—facts which will be viewed with the greatest interest all over the East, where their importance is considerable. They were contained in the speech of Dr. Ernest Bashford, and briefly are that cancer is gradually caused by certain Eastern customs which are widely prevalent, and that, therefore, a greater liability to the disease is incurred by Eastern races than falls upon Western people amongst whom these customs are not observed. Dr. Bashford states that the study of the occurrence of cancer in mankind and in domesticated animals in widely separated parts of the globe shows that a practice of customs, which involve the subjection of particular parts of the body to chronic irritation, provokes the disease. He considers it resonable to suppose that the frequency of cancer would be diminished if such practices as the use of *Kangri* in Kashmir, the chewing of betel-nut and the eating of very hot rice. He goes on to say that it is only in certain forms of cancer occurring in particular regions that irritation is an important causative factor and apparently a great deal more research is desirable in order to ascertain the irritants, to which different species of animal and the individual tissues of the same animal were susceptible. He, therefore, recommends a statistical study of the subject in man, a study which we should imagine will prove one of intense interest to the physician. Already, however, he expresses the opinion confidently that the chewing of betel-nut, and the eating of very hot curries induce the disease. Both are very deeply-rooted customs in the East, and we doubt whether Dr. Bashford's theory will have much effect in reducing their prevalence. European residents, and visitors to India will, however, welcome anything which will tend to discourage the chewing of betel-nut, which seems inseparably associated with unpleasant habits, and unsightly defilement of buildings. When the theory has become more well-founded and more widely known, there is a hope that the habit will to some extent be abandoned by the more educated classes. But the amount of relief, we fear, will be infinitesimal, and the probability that the extent of the disease may be to any appreciable degree curtailed in this way, is, we fear, small.

AMONG the passengers, who arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette" were.—Sir Louis Dane, K.C.I.E., and Captain the Hon. Umai Hyat Khan, C.I.E.

THE P. and O. s.s. "Assaye" with the China and Australian mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Monday, the 7th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the homeward mails of the 29th ultimo, arrived at Aden at 3 p. m. on Thursday, the 3rd instant.

BHAI SUNDER SINGH, Superintendent Accountant General's Office, Lahore, has been appointed temporarily as Assistant Financial Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Frontier Province.

AN order has been placed with the Thornycroft firm for a destroyer for the Admiralty of a special type. It is understood that internal combustion engines will be used in conjunction with the ordinary propelling machinery.

THE King has accepted the honorary membership in the American Cross of Honour, a society which is made up of Americans who have received medals for special acts of heroism. Amongs its honorary members are the German Emperor, the King of Italy the President of the French Republic, Mr, Theodore Roosevelt, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie.

ARRANGEMENTS have been practically completed for the visit to Germany of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary. The royal party arrive at Neustrelitz at the end of August on a visit to the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and will also be present at the annual review of the German fleet at Swinemunde on Aug. 30.

AN American journal is reponsible for the following story :—"A one-ring circus was tornadoed down in Georgia. The main top was blown down, the menagerie tent was destroyed, all the cages were upset, and the animals escaped. The management huddled about a stove in a cross roads store and peered pessimistically into a dismal future. The chances were they would never get the animals back. The chances were better that someone would be injured by the savage beasts. By and by a big nigger came in. 'Did you all lose a Gi-raffe?' he asked. 'We lost everything,' said the manager shortly. 'But we'll pay you if you get the giraffe back.' 'It oughter to be worf two dollahs to git dat Gi-raffe back,' said the darkey.' 'Fear lak he is a powahful bad-tempered Gi-raffe. If ah hadn' walloped him wif a club dat Gi-raffe would done bit me.' 'Giraffes don't bite, you fool,' said the manager, head in hand. 'Giraffes kick. But you bring him back and we'll give you two dollars. 'Dis Gi-raffe bites,' insisted the coloured man. In a few moments he reappeared, leading by a rope around his neck Nero, the Most Ferocious Man-eating Lion in Captivity. 'W'os,' said he, jerking the rope, Nero stopped obediently in the rain. 'Gimme mah two dollahs, w'ite man,' said he. 'Heah's youah Gi-raffe. An' he *do* bite.'"

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 21.

LONG before this letter reaches Bombay, the fate of the Veto Bill will have been decided and it is useless to speculate on the chances of the measure going through without resort to the much discussed wholesale creation of peers. The Liberals to-day appear to be confident that the Lords will surrender unconditionally ; but there are those who are by no means sure that the backwoodsmen, led perhaps by Lord Halsbury, insist upon the amendments unless they are frustrated by an immediate creation of say 50 or more Liberal peers. In the Opposition Press a great deal of ridicule is being poured upon the prospective peers and much attention has been attracted by a caustic letter which appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday over the signature "Aristippus. He writes :—"The titles of our peerage are none too numerous : duke, marquess, earl, viscount, and baron do not exhaust all the orders of rank known and reverenced among civilized men. If, as we are confidently assured, some two or three hundred new peers are about to be created, it seems a pity that they should not possess some designation which will serve to mark them off from the common herd of the nobility. The title of 'count,' for some unexplained reasons, is still unappropriated in British heraldry. For the particular purpose in view it would seem to be remarkably felicitous, not only because it provides a distinction very valuable to the future historian, but also because it pleasantly indicates and would always recall the special object of their creation. For these gentlemen are to be turned into noblemen, mainly, if not solely, in order that they may 'count' in the division lobby." He goes on to suggest that the new titles "will not command a high market quotation for a good many years to come ; and their hands, hearts, and coronets in the meanwhile are likely to rank a good deal below par in the eyes of the shrewd American heiress. For there is a fallacy in the argument of our Unionist Mark Tapleys, ever anxious to put a cheerful face upon adversity, when they assure us that these 300 or so of counts will add greatly to the prestige and authority of the House of Lords as soon as they shall have taken their seats. On the contrary it is to be feared that they must be prepared to endure much present obloquy for the sake of their patriotism and their posterity. To say this is not to throw any doubts upon the possibility of finding within the Radical Party 300 thoroughly good men—men beyond the reach of sordid want, men of an unimpeachable sobriety, men who have never bilked a tradesman or been mulcted over a paternity summons." The *Westminster Gazette* which takes Aristippus too seriously says : "The numerous blue-blooded concessions which animates this writer may be left to speak for itself, but we would seriously warn the Unionist Party that it will make the worst of its mistakes, if it is going to dwell on the inferiority of those who may be called upon to perform a serious public duty, or if it imagines that the country will see anything ridiculous in their accession to the House of Lords." I do not know how the Editor of the *Westminster Gazette* arrives at the conclusion that the writer of the letter in the *Times* is a person with blue-blood in his veins and in any case the winning party need not be so touching.

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE BILL.

Has Mr. Lloyd George bitten off more than he can chew? There have been from the first many who thought that he would have to split up his great Bill into two if he expected it to be passed this session and they will probably be confirmed in this belief by the unexpected difficulties which the Chancellor of the Exchequer is encountering. More than once this week he has been in a tight corner and although he has emerged triumphantly he may not always be as lucky. He seems to have anticipated acquiescence where enthusiasm was wanting in all except the more pronounced Socialists in the House, but some of his most severe critics are proving to be good orthodox labour. One of the more fierce of the contests was over the maternity provision. Many persons, not Socialists or Suffrage, have thought it hard that a woman receiving the maternity allowance should not also be allowed to draw such pay. Indeed it was a Conservative member who moved an amendment to rectify this hardship. Eventually Mr. George conceded the points on the case of married women but refused to extend the same benefit to mothers of illegitimate children. The question was first raised by Mr. Handel Booth who moved an amendment for the purpose of extending the maternity benefit to the daughter, sister, or mother of an insured person as well as to his wife. He had, he said, specially in mind the case of an unmarried brother—himself an insured person—who gave shelter to his sister when she was betrayed. He thought that for the sake of the mother and child, in such a case, the brother ought to be assisted in providing them with proper medical attendance. He had been asked by a "so-called Christian society" to withdraw the amendment on the ground that it was putting a premium on immorality. It amazed him, he added, that any one, and especially a society which called itself after Jesus Christ, should come forward and throw a stone at such an unhappy girl in her trouble. Mr. George, while not objecting to the views of Mr. Booth, doubted the relevancy of his amendment which was withdrawn. The matter was raised in another form later by Mr. Keir Hardie to leave out of the section under consideration the words "if married." The Government however declined to accept the amendment which, after an interesting discussion, was defeated by 207 against 95, Mr. George had a still harder fight on an amendment of Mr. Lees Smith with reference to arrears. He objected to a workman being required to pay not only his own arrears but those of his employer's before he could be reinstated in the fund. There was some very plain speaking and one member, Mr. Harwood, went so far as to say, the Bill was really an autocratic Bill. They were told, he added, that the concession could not be made ; it must be made. At length Mr. George wanted his friends that if they carried the amendment to a division and there was a majority in favour of it it might mean not only a defeat of the Government but the defeat of the Bill. The amendment was carried to a division and the Government had a majority of 47.

OUR NEW PRO-CONSUL.

The attitude of the public generally with regard to the appointment of Lord Kitchener as British Minister in Egypt may be summed up in the now classic expression, "Wait and see." As usual Lord Kitchener has a good Press, but it is easy to see that those who write so approvingly would have written more approvingly if the scene of his future labours was to be the War Office and not Cairo. It is interesting to notice that some who were opposed to Lord Kitchener being chosen, as he very nearly was, as Viceroy of India, because he is a soldier, find in that qualification one of the strongest justifications for his being sent to Egypt. Of course Sir Edward Grey has had to undergo a certain amount of heckling on the subject. For example Mr. Swift MacNeill asked the Foreign Secretary yesterday if the appointment would, as in the case of Sir Eldon Gorst, be a purely civil and diplomatic appointment or would it in any, and, if so, in what, sense be military in its character and duties; if the appointment, was in the nature of a military appointment, what provision, if any, would be taken to prevent the recurrence of the strained relations between the Khedive and Lord Kitchener; when Sirdar in 1894, which led Lord Kitchener then to offer to resign his position, the incident being closed by a reluctant and enforced apology from the Khedive and the promotion to higher rank in the Army of Lord Kitchener; whether the appointment of Lord Kitchener to this post was a preliminary step to his holding with the Consul-Generalship a position of a distinctively military character; would Lord Kitchener continue to hold his public company directorships; whether, having regard to the feeling aroused by the grant of £50,000 to Lord Cromer on the resignation of this office, and to the fact that Lord Kitchener had already received two grants of £30,000 and £50,000 from the public funds, he would say whether there was any intention to propose further contributions from the taxpayer to the noble Lord for services in connexion with this office. Sir Edward Grey's admirably condensed reply was as follows :—"In answer to the first three paragraphs Lord Kitchener will hold the purely civil and diplomatic appointment of his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General in Egypt in succession to the late Sir Eldon Gorst. The appointment is in no sense military in its character, nor is it a preliminary step to his holding a military appointment in conjunction with that of his Majesty's Agent and Consul-General. With regard to the fourth question, Lord Kitchener will not hold any public company directorship which would be incompatible with the proper performance of his duties. The reply to the fifth paragraph is that no proposal is being made for contributions from the taxpayer in connexion with Lord Kitchener's appointment except what were given to his predecessor." Mr. MacNeill persisted with regard to the company directorships—and as the right hon gentleman knew, having regard to financial questions in Egypt it was very important—who was to be the judge whether Lord Kitchener's company directorships were incompatible with his position. Sir Edward Grey did not know at that moment and apparently did not care whether Lord Kitchener held any directorships. "I cannot," he added, "give a more explicit reply on the point without knowing what the facts are. The heckling descended to complete pathos when Mr. MacNeill said :—"Does not the right hon. gentleman know that he was made with a flourish of trumpets, a director of the South-Eastern Railway Company?' Naturally this ended the matter so far as Mr. MacNeill was concerned but Sir William Byles, who has not been famed by being granted a handle to his name, asked reference to a rumour published by the *Pall Mall Gazette* several months ago whether Lord Kitchener's appointment 'precludes a transference of military power to Egypt and a movement of troops from Malta and the concentration of forces in Egypt' 'I have," Sir Edward Grey said, 'already answered that the appointment does not involve any change of general policy in Egypt and is not of a military character. Mr." Joseph King, who is developing a disposition to say nasty things at the expense of his leaders thereupon asked.—'Will the right hon. gentleman assure us that those qualities of conciliation and concession which Lord Kitchener exhibited so successfully in the case of the Peace of Vereeniging will also be brought into requisition in the case of Egypt." But the Speaker thought that things had gone far enough and almost before Mr. King had resumed his seat called upon the next member on the list to put his question. Lord Kitchener's friends, though they admit that the appointment is a bold experiment, express confidence that he will prove more than equal to to the difficult task he has undertaken.

THE EDWARDIAN MEMORIAL.

The decision arrived at by the Executive Committee of the London Memorial to King Edward and endorsed by a large majority of the general Committee to erect a statue of the late Sovereign at the Piccadilly termination of the Broad Walk in Green Park is accepted by the public as on the whole a fairly satisfactory solution of the difficulty. There are some of us who would like to see the Broad Walk disappear and this once beautiful little Park restored to its pristine charm. That, however, is past praying for and if there must be a memorial of King Edward in the immediate neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace, the site now chosen is perhaps as good as any that could be found. But London is a big place and I cannot see any good reason for crowding all these memorials in one spot. *Pace* Mr. Keir-

THE EX-SHAH IN PERSIA.

REPORTED LANDING AT ASHRAF.

Salar-ed-Dauleh Blackmails Merchants.

OPPOSITION TO MAJOR STOKES'S APPOINTMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TEHERAN, AUGUST 4.

It is reported that the ex-Shah has landed at Ashraf, in Mazandaran.

A telegram, from Kermanshah, states that Salar-ed-Dauleh has seized the Customs there, and is blackmailing the merchants.

A telegram from Hamadan states that a large section of the population there is displaying Royalist sympathies.

The French and Italian diplomatic representatives have handed a note to the Persian Government, similar in tone to that of Count von Quadt, the German Minister, protesting against the payment of their nationals, who are the employees or pensioners of the Government, through Mr. Shuster, the Treasurer-General.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

Russian opposition to the appointment of Major Stokes as organizer of the Treasury Gendarmerie at Teheran is growing.

The *Novoye Vremya* considers the appointment dangerous to the maintenance of good Anglo-Russian relations on the ground that Major Stokes's sphere must extend to Northern Persia, in violation of the agreement of 1907.

The *Times* says that the Russian objection is thoroughly understood and shared by Britain. The appointment, continues the paper, has been made a subject, not only of energetic British protest to Teheran, but, there is reason to believe, of an urgent communication to the Government of India, whose authority is involved.

The *Times* says the British Government is powerless to intervene, because Major Stokes has resigned his commission, and can only press objections to the appointment upon the Persian Government.

[A private telegram received in London on July 19, states, Reuter's Agency learns, that the following of the ex-Shah of Persia, who has landed on Persian territory, is small. In financial circles connected with Persia very little importance is attached to this sudden action of the ex-Shah, and it is believed that if it is his intention to stir up a revolt he will meet with scant success.

Vienna, July 19.—The sudden return of Mohammed Ali to Persia, when he was supposed to be taking the cure at Marienbad, is, it is here believed, likely to disturb still more the atmosphere of the Near and Middle East. It is thought impossible that the journey could have been made without the knowledge of the Russian authorities, but it is unknown whether his return was actually prompted by Russia. Mohammed Ali had been living quietly at Baden, near Vienna, where his family remains. The family has received several telegrams from him since his departure on July 7.

Teheran, July 19.—The Government is displaying resolution and zeal in face of the situation created by the landing of the ex-Shah Mohammed Ali at Gumesh Tepeh. A Coalition Cabinet composed of Democrats and Moderates has been formed with the Sipahdar as Premier, and the portfolio of War has been entrusted to Samsam-es-Sultaneh, the Sekhani or chief of the Bakhtiari tribe. A Cabinet Council was held this morning, at which the Regent was present. If the Government acts with promptitude the ex-Shah is likely soon to discover that he has miscalculated his chances. One of his emissaries, Arshed-ed-Dauleh, is already reported to have been captured at Meshed-i-Ser on the Caspian Sea. Another report that Salar-ed-Dauleh, the ex-Shah's brother, has been captured at Hamadan is not confirmed, Salar-ed-Daule's recently proclaimed his submission to the Mejliss, but it appears that he is now acting on behalf of his brother. The fact that the ex-Shah, who was recently in Vienna, and able to traverse Russian territory and embark upon a Russian boat at Baku is regarded here as being a matter requiring explanation.]

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

An Adjournment Announced.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Lloyd George announced that the House would adjourn on the 18th instant, after the passing of the Parliament and Finance Bills, and of the resolution regarding the payment of members. It has been decided to hold an Autumn session, commencing late in October. The time would be devoted to the Insurance Bill and other measures.

Mr. Lloyd George said that the Government was agreeable that the vote of censure should be discussed on Monday, but asked for an undertaking that the debate should take place under ordinary conditions of decency and fair play.

The Parliament Bill would be resumed on Tuesday.

RAILWAY BREAKERS IN FRANCE.

"Sabotage" Condemned by Congress.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

After a somewhat tumultuous discussion the French Railwaymen's Congress passed a resolution, by 262 against 26 abstentions, condemning "Sabotage." The Revolutionaries, who were in favour of malicious damage and obstruction, quitted the hall before the vote was taken.

AVIATION.

M. Vedrines' Flight.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

M. Vedrines to-day made an aeroplane flight from Hendon to Dieppe and crossed the Channel from Folkestone to Boulogne. He took 3½ hours so make the voyage.

AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

Treaties Signed with Britain and France.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 3.

The Arbitration Treaty between Britain and the United States has been signed.

The General Arbitration Treaty between France and the United States was signed in Paris to-day.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 4.

The Anglo-American and Franco-American Treaties were signed too late for submission to the Senate yesterday, but they will be submitted to-day. The Senate has received numerous petitions for and against the ratification of the Anglo-American Treaty, but the general opinion is that it will be ratified.

LATER.

The texts of the Arbitration treaties will not be published until they have been submitted to the American Senate. It is understood that they follow, in a general way, the lines indicated on May 18th.

[It was proposed that all differences coming within the province of international jurisdiction be submitted to the Hague Court of Arbitration, or by special agreement to some other tribunal created or selected. Any differences, which either country thinks did not come under the international law, should be referred to a Commission of Enquiry with power to make recommendations and settlements. The Commission should consist of subjects, native or naturalized of the two countries, who should be members of the Hague Court.]

ENGLISHMEN EXPELLED FROM MOROCCO.

Government Takes up the Question.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

Britain is taking up vigorously, both at Agadir and Tangier, the question of the expulsion of Mr. Ostler, and of the correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*, Mr. McCullagh.

POWERS AND MOROCCO.

Rapprochement with France.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The majority of the French papers are urging the convocation of a fresh International Conference on Morocco, on the plea that Germany is purposely wasting time.

A more hopeful tone is apparent in Berlin, though it is admitted that a considerable time must elapse before the conclusion of the negotiations can be reached.

BERLIN, AUGUST 4.

A rapprochement on matters of principle has been established between M. Cambon, the French Ambassador in Berlin, and Herr von Kiderlen Waechter, the German Secretary for Foreign Affairs. Details of the rapprochement, however, will require close study, and will be submitted to the German Emperor by the Chancellor.

THE DOCKERS' STRIKE.

Arbitration Conference Meets.

LONDON, AUGUST 3.

A preliminary meeting of the masters and the dockers was held this afternoon, Sir Albert Rollit, who has been appointed arbitrator, presiding.

The conference will be continued to-morrow. A slightly more optimistic feeling prevails.

HOME CRICKET.

Indian Team vs. Scottish Cricket Union.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The match between the Indians and the Scottish Cricket Union began in glorious weather at Glasbiels yesterday.

The Indians batted first and scored 195, of which total Mullah made 51. Ferguson, the Scottish fast bowler, took 5 wickets for 36.

Up to the present Scotland have made 113 for two wickets.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The deaths are announced of Colonel Sidney Long Jacob, late of the Indian Public Works Department, and of Herr Reinhold Begas, the well-known German Sculptor.

[Col. Sydney Long Jacob, C. I. E., late Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Punjab Government, P. W. D., was born in 1845, the son of Major-General Jacob of the Bombay Army. He was educated at Lansdown College, Bath, and at Woolwich, where he obtained the Pollock Gold Medal and the Sword of Honour. He then entered the Royal Engineers in 1865, and came out to India in 1868. He was appointed to the P. W. D. in 1869, and served in the Punjab, 1870-1900, when he retired and was decorated, especially for his able famine work and administration of the P. W. D., Punjab.]

[Reinhold Begas was born in Berlin in 1831, the son of Karl Begas the painter. He was educated under well-known sculptors, Rauch and Wichmann, 1846-51. He then went to Italy and remained two years, 1856-58. His principal works are :—Statue of Schiller for Gendarmen Markt; statue of Borussia for Hall of the Glory; Neptune for the fountain on Schloss platz; statue of Alexander von Humboldt, all in Berlin; sarcophagus of Emperor Frederick III. in Friedenskirche, Potsdam, and the sarcophagus of Empress Frederick; national monument to Emperor William; statue of Bismarck before the Reichstag Gebaide; several statues in the Siegesalle, Berlin.]

THE salary of the President of the Portuguese Republic is to be fixed by a special law at 12,000 milreis and an ordinary representation allowance of 6,000 milreis. The gold milrei is equivalent of 4s. 5d., and the paper milrei to 4s. 1 1-2d.

THE VETO BILL CRISIS.

No Peers to be Created at Present.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The papers, this morning, state that the Cabinet yesterday decided to return the Parliament Bill to the House of Lords without creating peers, in the expectation that it will pass by a small majority, if the Bill is defeated, it is stated, that the Government will immediately create numerous peers.

LATER.

Viscount St. Allwyn to-day presided at a meeting of peers, and made a speech in which he opposed the policy of the Earl of Halsbury and his supporters.

The Earl of Cromer and others also spoke. The meeting felt that it was impossible to bind individual action, but decided not to attempt to organize a party to vote with the Government.

AMERICAN TARIFFS.

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 4.

The House of Representatives has passed, by 202 votes to 91, the Underwood Cotton Revision Bill, cutting present tariffs by 21 per cent. If President Taft vetoes the Woollen Bill, it is understood that the Cotton Bill will not be pressed.

NEW LONDON DOCK.

LONDON, AUGUST 4.

The Port of London Authority has decided to construct immediately a deep-water dock, costing two millions sterling, in connection with its improvement scheme.

DESTRUCTION OF WILD ANIMALS.

Number of Gun Licenses Reduced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

A Home Department resolution, dated 27th July, states that the total number of persons killed by wild animals in 1908, was very little less than the number reported in the previous year, namely 2,300, as compared with 2,496. The total number of wild animals destroyed during the year was 19,282, as compared with 17,356 in 1909, and includes 1,421 tigers, 529 leopards 2,292 bears, 3,114 wolves, and 414 hyenas. A sum of Rs. 1,44,289 was paid as reward for the destruction of wild animals as compared with Rs. 1,42,176 paid in 1909. The total number of snakes killed is reported as 91,104 as compared with 88,503 in 1909, and the rewards paid for their destruction rose from Rs. 2,499 to Rs. 2,875. The number of licenses issued during the year under the Indian Arms Act 1878 in forms 16, 17 and 18 was 25,909 as compared with 30,900 in 1909. The total number of licenses in force during the year was 189,448 against 190,825 in 1909.

TWO DARING DACOITIES.

One Man Arrested.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

Two daring dacoities were committed this morning by a gang of dacoits at Kalighat in the suburban area of the town of Calcutta, the victims being two wealthy residents of the locality. The Bhowanipore police, on suspicion, arrested one Naresh Dhobey, an inhabitant of Pertabgarh in the United Provinces, and recovered considerable stolen property from his house. The accused made a confession and gave the names of his accomplices.

SIR LANCELOT HARE ON TOUR.

Visit to Abor Frontier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

Sir Lancelot Hare, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam, returned to Dibrugarh, yesterday morning, after a short trip round a portion of the North-East Frontier. His Honour and party, who were accompanied by Mr. Bentinck, Deputy Commissioner, Lakhimpur, and Mr. Dundas, Assistant Political Officer, Sidiya, were able to see *en route* the military posts at Kobo and Laimekure bordering the Abor country. At the latter place, the Lieutenant-Governor was entertained by Mr. Harrison, Manager of the Mechla Nuddea Saw Mills, and paid an interesting visit to the works. His Honour leaves Dibrugarh for Silchar at mid-day to-day.

REMARKABLE GUN INCIDENT.

Celebrating a Wedding.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

A remarkable story was related yesterday to the Calcutta Police in connection with the arrest of Ganesh Phatik, a servant of a Marwari named Hurrack Chund, Honorary Magistrate of Barhaj in the district of Gorakhpur, for discharging a gun at the Kiul Junction station on the East Indian Railway on June 28 last. A marriage party was travelling by train to Chakradharpur on the Bengal Nagpur Railway which included the Magistrate and his servant. On the arrival of the train at Kiul junction station the accused got out of the train, gun in hand, and pointing the weapon in the direction of some Europeans raised the barrel and fired into the air. The man was arrested and made over to the police. The man's explanation was that he had been ordered by his master to fire the gun at every halting station. This story was corroborated by the Magistrate.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY FOR LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 4.

The people's Bank of India, Limited, Lahore, has applied to the Punjab Government for the grant of a license to supply electric energy, light, fans and power for all purposes within the Municipal area of Lahore.

MALPRACTICES OF A BARRISTER.

Heavy Sentence Inflicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 4.

The Special Power Magistrate of Hanthawaddy to-day gave judgment in the case that had been going on before him for the past two months against J. P. Jawad, Barrister-at-Law, practising at Prome, who was prosecuted on three charges for giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding with intent to procure the conviction of an offence against M Pu Mi Pu who applied for maintenance for herself and her infant from Jawad, before the Magistrate of Prome. The application was dismissed. Subsequently Jawad applied for sanction to prosecute Mi Pu for perjury. The sanction was accorded and Mi Pu was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment. On appeal the Sessions Judge of Prome quashed her conviction and ordered the trial of Jawad for perjury on three charges.

His Worship in an elaborate judgment covering forty typed pages of foolscap considered the charges established against the accused and sentenced Jawad to three years' rigorous imprisonment on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. In conclusion his Worship said. "I cannot help remarking that I can imagine no more distasteful duty than having to put an end to the career of a young and promising member of the Bar. But the law draws no distinction between high and low, rich and poor. There is a duty to society and one must not shrink from the performance of his duty at the dictates of pity, however natural and insistent those feelings of pity may be."

LATER.

Late this afternoon an application was filed before the Sessions Judge, Hanthawady, on behalf of Jawad, Barrister-at-Law, for bail and also an appeal against the sentence of three years' rigorous imprisonment. Bail was allowed, after Mr. De Glanville for the accused was heard, in two sureties for Rs. 5,000 each. The appeal is fixed for August 16th.

PROSPERITY OF COCHIN STATE.

Work of the Retiring Dewan.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 4.

Mr. A. R. Bannerjee, I.C.S., will shortly lay down the Dewanship of Cochin State after putting in a splendid record of work. The situation, shortly after Mr. Bannerjee came on the scene, was this :—

The indebtedness of the State amounted to nearly Rs. 30 lakhs while its available cash assets were represented by Rs. 7 lakhs. It was a depressing outlook, but he quickly realised that the situation was not without hope. The resources of the State were capable of almost unlimited expansion and there was plenty of room for reform in the happy go-lucky methods of administering the finances. He undertook both simultaneously, and three years ago the border line of prosperity was passed. Ten years ago the total receipts of the State amounted to Rs. 27,20,886, the Budget estimate for the year is Rs. 44,30,000 or an increase of nearly Rs. 17 lakhs. Of this amount Rs. 10 lakhs represents an increase on the last quinquennium. The Revenue Settlement is responsible for an increase of Rs. 3,12,450. The Railway earnings on revised agreement have increased from Rs. 1,55,689 to Rs. 2,32,26, the Stamp Revenue has risen by Rs. 1 lakh, the Abkari by more than Rs. 2 lakhs and the Tobacco revenue has jumped from Rs. 22,761 to Rs. 1,30,000 and a substantial increase is expected in Customs. Grants for Education, Medical and Sanitation and the Public Works have increased from Rs. 1,36,859, Rs. 87,388 and Rs. 2,77,316 to Rs. 3,41,000, Rs. 3,13,000 and Rs. 4,50,000 respectively, and all the departments of State have been put on sound and efficient footing at an increased annual cost of Rs. 3 lakhs. The debt of Rs. 21,00,660 has been liquidated and the State embarks on a prosperous career with a substantial new surplus of Rs. 4,26,430 after allowing for the liabilities including a second debenture loan of Rs. 10 lakhs repayable 10 years hence.

BUCKINGHAM AND CARNATIC MILLS.

Half-Yearly Reports.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 4.

The following is the report of the Directors of the Buckingham Mill Co., Ltd., for the half-year ending 30th June, 1911:—

After allowing Rs. 2,62,916-10-11 for depreciation of buildings and machinery the balance available for distribution is Rs. 70,701-5-1, balance brought forward, Rs. 23,602 6 10; total Rs. 93,303-11-11. The Directors propose to deal with this sum as follows ;—

To pay a dividend of Rs. 50 per share on ordinary shares, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 35,000; to be divided at Rs 3-8 per share of 7 per cent. for Preference shares, Rs. 12,250 ; to the officers' retiring fund, Rs. 5,000 ; to work people's gratuity fund, Rs. 5,000, and to carry forward Rs. 36,053-11-11; total Rs. 93,303-11-11.

Cotton continued at very high prices throughout the half year.

The following is the Directors' report for the Carnatic Mill Co. Ltd., for the half-year ending 30th June, 1911.

After providing Rs. 33,466-13-10 for depreciation of machinery and buildings the result of the half-year's work shows a loss of Rs. 1,018, balance at the credit of profit and loss account, Rs. 5,635-12-0 less loss for the half year Rs. 1,018 leave the sum of Rs. 4,617,12,0 which amount, the Directors propose to carry forward. The price of cotton was maintained at a very high level. The markets during the half-year have been extremely dull so much so that the mill production of yarn and cloth had to be curtailed. The demand for the Company's goods has recently improved and the spindles and looms are now being gradually filled up.

DUMRAON RAJ CASE.

Judgment in Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

At the Calcutta High Court to-day, Justices Mukherjee and Carnduff delivered their judgment in the Dumraon Raj Case appeal. This is an appeal preferred by the Court of Wards against an order of the Subordinate Judge of Arrah directing the decree-holder, Kesho Pershad Sing, to furnish a security of fourteen and a half lakhs before taking possession of the Raj. The appeal was dismissed with costs. After furnishing security, Kesho Pershad will get the Raj which will be under his management pending the decision of the original appeal.

THE DELHI DURBAR.

Food Prices Fixed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

The following *Press Communique* is issued by the Durbar Committee :—There appears to be considerable apprehension that the local prices at Delhi during the forthcoming Durbar will rule very high. In order to prevent this, the Durbar Committee have erected a large central market and three subsidiary markets in charge of an experienced superintendent. Well-known European and Indian firms are prepared to sell stores etc., in these markets at their usual price-list quotations. For meat, vegetables and country produce, the superintendent will fix maximum prices under the order of this Committee.

HIRE OF HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

DELHI, AUGUST 4.

A special meeting of the Delhi Municipality is to be held on or after September 5, to consider the following special bye-laws regarding the hire of hackney carriages during the Coronation Durbar period. Intending visitors will, doubtless, be much interested in these rules which have been recommended by the Durbar Committee. The rates of hire which may be demanded by drivers of these carriages shall not exceed, within the Municipal limits, Rs. 5 an hour, for a first-class vehicle, and Rs. 40 per day of ten hours ; Rs. 4 and Rs. 30 for a second-class gharry per day ; Rs. 3 and Rs. 20 per day for a third-class gharry ; Rs. 1-8 for a third-class tum-tum and tonga, and Rs. 15 per day ; for a fourth-class ekka Rs. 1 and Rs. 10 per day.

Outside the Municipal limits, the fares which may be demanded for a drive to or and from places and monuments which are within six miles of the Municipal limits and to the Kutab Minar, Okala and Kalkaji which are more than six miles from the Municipal limits shall be calculated by hour to day according to the above schedule. These special rates of hire shall be in force between November 15 and December 24.

KARACHI BAR ASSOCIATION.

Charge of Defamation against "Sind Gazette."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 4.

The District Magistrate of Karachi resumed the hearing this morning of the case in which the Karachi Bar Association prosecutes Mr John Cowen, Editor, "Sind Gazette," for alleged defamation in the course of comments on the resolutions of the Association passed in May last.

In reply to questions from the Court as to what the Karachi Bar Association was, Mr. Wadhumul, pleader, said the Association was at body composed of members of the Bar practising at Karachi and elsewhere in Sind. He did not know of any existing rules, but rules were now under consideration. Its functions were to consider matters concerning the Bar and make representations thereon. The Bar Association had been recognised by the Government as a definite body, Mr. Achal Singh, pleader, gave evidence of inconvenience to the clients caused by the removal of the Magistrate's Courts ; pleaders were compelled to charge higher fees in some cases owing to the distance they had to go to kutchery. Asked as to the resolution with regard to the securing of posts for members of the Bar, witness said they wanted a fair share in a larger number of such appointments. If appointments were made from the legal profession better justice could be done.

The accused, in reply to questions from the Magistrate, said he admitted responsibility for the two articles complained of. He regarded the location of the courts of law, the appointments of persons to judicial offices and resolutions of such body as the Karachi Bar Association thereon as matters of public interest and concern and he claimed the right as a citizen to comment on them. He stated he had commented on them in the public interest without malice, malevolence or violence and not with a desire to damage the Karachi Bar, but to improve it. He did not say or imply that no member of the Karachi Bar Association was fit for judicial or magisterial office, but that there were others outside the Bar who were also fit. He did not say that the Bar Association was devoid of dignity, commonsense, etc., but he wished to encourage them to show more of those qualities in the presence of the public. When he said that the Bar should insist first of all on maintaining and exhibiting full respect for constituted authorities he did not mean that they had not such respect. Indeed, he had written, "We imagine that the Karachi Bar is animated by the same feeling," but he meant that they should be more careful to exhibit the respect that they felt. He quoted the phrase in the Association's resolution pointing out the desirability in future of the Bar, as a body so vitally concerned, being consulted whenever there was any change in the location of courts and said that no reference was made to the public, but emphasis was laid by the Bar on its own concerns. He claimed the right to express an opinion on such matters adversely or favourably without punishment, condemnation or interference. Accused was asked whether he held that the following lines from the article of June 8th were a fair comment on the resolutions of the Karachi Bar Association;—"If the Sind Bar were conspicuous by its freedom from local jealousies and its members devoid of all suspicion of personal bias, something might be said etc." In reply he said this was a fair comment on the matter commented on, namely, the letter of Mr. McInerry addressed to the "Sind Gazette." He quoted the case of a Hyderabad pleader who had had a difference with a Subordinate Judge in open court with the result that the Hyderabad Bar Association passed resolutions thereon which were published and the Judicial Commissioner took official notice of the matter. This was in his mind when he said that the Sind Bar was not free from local jealousies.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Government of the United Provinces is empowered to exercise the power under the Epidemic Diseases Act to prevent the spread of cholera in Fyzabad and the neighbouring districts.

Mr. H. L. Fox, C.S., from Bombay, has been appointed an attache in the Finance Department, Government of India.

The Government of India have ruled that the Senior Medical Officer and the G. O. C. or other officer commanding a station, shall decide whether the disability from which an officer might be suffering can be held to be attributable to military duty in order to entitle him to the services of a nurse under the existing regulations.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council will be held on the 11th September.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Burke, I. M. S., is appointed Assay Master, Calcutta, vice Lt.-Col. Milne, I. M. S., retired.

Mr. Aukin officiates as Chief Accountant, Burma.

Mr. Butterfield officiates as Examiner of Accounts N.-W. Railway.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Baker, Military Accounts Department, is granted two months' leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Strain is confirmed as Consul for Peru at Calcutta's and Mr. Meek as Consul for Norway at Aden is also confirmed.

The appointment of M. Lucien Combe as Vice-Consul for Belgium, at Bombay, is provisionally recognised.

LATEST FROM HOME.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

London, July 21.

The King visited St. Giles', Edinburgh, on July 19 for the inauguration of the new Chapel of the Order of the Thistle. Two new knights were invested with the insignia of the order.

The Queen on July 18 received a deputation of ladies, who presented to her Majesty a bracelet as a gift from the women of Glasgow in commemoration of the Coronation.

The King at Edinburgh yesterday inspected in the King's Park some 10,000 Veterans and representatives of the boys' organisation, and presented new colours to the Royal Scots.

At a meeting of the committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund at the Mansion House a recommendation that a site in the Green Park should be decided on was adopted, with the addition of a suggestion that there should also be a memorial in the East End.

Prince Leopold of Battenberg met with an accident while riding at Lulworth on July 15. His horse bolted and fell and the Prince sustained hurts on the head and arms. He is progressing favourably.

The appointment of Lord Kitchener to be British Agent and Consul-General in Egypt is officially announced.

Louise Duchess of Devonshire, who was attacked by sudden indisposition while at Sandown Park Race Meeting, and was removed in an unconscious condition to Esher Place, the seat of Sir Edgar Vincent, died early on July 15.

Dr. Hermann Adler, Chief Rabbi of the Jews in the British Empire, died on July 18 at his residence in London. He was in his seventy-third year.

The funeral of Sir Eldon Gorst took place at Castle Coombe, Wiltshire, on July 14. A memorial service was held at St. Margaret's, Westminster.

In the House of Lords on July 20, after a comparatively short but spirited debate, the Parliament Bill was read a third time and passed.

The centenary of the Eton Society ("Pop") was celebrated by a dinner at Eton College on July 14, when the Earl of Rosebery presided, and Lord Curzon of Kedleston was present.

Mr. T. M. Healy, Independent Nationalist, was on July 15 returned unopposed for North-East Cork, and Mr. J. Muldoon, Nationalist, for East Cork.

At Bisley the Elcho Shield was won by the English team with an aggregate of 1,644 points, Ireland being second with 1,619, and Scotland third with 1,583.

The Kolapore Cup was won at Bisley on July 20 by the Mother Country, after an exciting challenge by Canada. The aggregate scores were equal, but the winners came out the better at the longest range.

Serious riots have occurred in Belfast. A mob of a hundred and fifty attacked on July 15 a small force of police with stones and bottles, and a fierce struggle lasted for six hours.

A King's Bench jury awarded Mr. H. S. Foster £1,000 damages against Sir Edward Beauchamp, M. P. for Lowestoft, for a political libel in connection with the last general election.

The text is published of the Treaty between Great Britain and Japan, which differs from the preceding Treaty of 1905, mainly in respect of a new provision that if either party concludes a Treaty of General Arbitration with a third Power, nothing in the present Treaty shall entail on such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom the Treaty of Arbitration is in force.

At the Central Criminal Court on July 18, before Mr. Justice Lawrance, Henry Marlow, sixty-three, and Martha Lyster, sixty-two, widow, were charged with conspiring to blackmail Col. J. R. Bain ex-M.P. for West Cumberland. Lyster pleaded "Guilty" and Marlow was convicted. Marlow was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and the woman to eighteen months hard labour.

ABYSSINIA.

RUMOURED FIGHTING.

Telegrams have been received in Italy from Abyssinia stating that fighting has taken place between the troops of Ras Michael, the father of Lidji Jeassu, and those commanded by Ras Olie, brother of the deposed Queen Taitu. Ras Michael, it is said, has driven Ras Olie out of his positions and has occupied his territory.

ARGENTINA.

ARBITRATION TREATIES.

The Argentine Minister in Washington, who is at present at Caracas, has signed a general arbitration treaty with Ecuador, and will probably sign an identical treaty with Venezuela. The Minister added that the sudden death of the Colombian Minister at Caracas had delayed the conclusion of a similar treaty with Colombia.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

OPENING OF THE REICHSRATH.

The Emperor Francis Joseph opened the Reichsrath on Tuesday with the usual pomp. Some seven hundred members of both Houses assembled to hear the Imperial speech, nine-tenths of which was thoroughly uninteresting. The dulness of its contents was however forgotten in the general delight at his Majesty's vigorous appearance and clear voice, which dispelled any lingering uneasiness as to the state of his health.

BULGARIA.

ATTACKS ON THE KING.

After exceedingly violent debates, during which charges of corruption against the King in connexion with the State Monopoly Loan of 1901 were made, the Sobranye adopted Article 24 of the Consolidation Bill regulating the succession to the Throne in favour of King Ferdinand's first male descendant, and Article 35 dealing with the Civil List.

CHILE.

THE ALSOP AWARD.

In accordance with King George's award in the Alsop dispute between Chile and the United States, the Chilian Government has ordered the payment of £187,000 to the representatives of the Alsop firm.

CHINA.

THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY.

The Chinese Minister has consented to become patron of the United Universities' scheme for a University for China. The Rev. W. E. Soothill, F.R.G.S. has been appointed Acting President of the University for five years. Mr. Soothill was formerly Principal of the Imperial University, Shansi-China, and is the author of standard works on the Chinese language. He was strongly urged to accept the presidency of another University in China; he has also been invited to become President of an American University, which also offered him the Chair of Chinese.

THE OPIUM TRADE.

The Chinese Government has decided to prohibit the importation of Persian and Turkish opium from January, 1912.

FRANCE.

THE NATIONAL FETE.

The Fete Nationale was celebrated on Friday with the customary review of the Paris garrison by the President at Longchamp. A Socialist demonstration had been projected outside the Sante Prison but it came to nothing. On the return drive to the Elysee the President was greeted with shouts of "A bas Fallieres" from a group of persons in the crowd, and 20 or 30 arrests were made.

SABOTAGE.

Complaints of "sabotage" continued to be unpleasantly numerous. During the three days' holiday of the Fete Nationale, for example, telegraph wires were tempered with and signals cut at 11 different places, and large piles of sleepers were set on fire. Determined attempts to suppress the crime are being made, and a service of motor-cars has been organized in order to patrol the lines by night.

GERMANY.

BASEL-BERLIN EXPRESS DERAILED.

The fast train which leaves Basel at 8 a.m. for Frankfurt and Berlin was derailed on Monday morning near Mullheim (Baden). Ten persons were killed on the spot and 33 were injured, four of whom subsequently died. There were no English among the victims.

HAITI.

AMERICAN GUNBOAT DESPATCHED.

A United States gunboat was last Friday ordered to proceed to Haitian waters consequent on the American Consul's report that disturbances had broken out which might endanger foreign interests President Simon, who succeeded the Dictator Nord Alexis, seems by methods not unlike those of his predecessor to have forced into arms part of the Opposition.

MEXICO.

RENEWED FIGHTING.

Forty persons are reported to have been killed last week as the result of an encounter between Federal troops and Maderists near Puebla. Fearing further disturbances the United States War Department has ordered four troops of cavalry to proceed from Nogales to the border. The solicitude of the administration has been aroused by the apparent unwillingness of General Madero's troops to lay down their arms. Report has it that the Maderists demand larger compensation than they have received for their service during the resolution.

PERU.

POLITICAL TROUBLES.

The Government did not send a guard to the opening of the Chamber on Thursday last week, and a group of secret police provoked a disturbance as the Deputies were retiring by shouting, "Death to Congress." The police then fired 200 revolver shots, killing two onlookers and wounding several others. On the following day, although the legal majority is 46, the 35 Deputies who support the Government occupied the Chamber and elected a President. The legitimate President sent a protest to the Senate. General uneasiness prevails, and it is impossible to foresee the outcome of the political situation.

PORTUGAL.

RESERVES RECALLED.

Many of the reserves recently called out and sent north have now been recalled. The Minister of War declares that, in view of the agreement between Portugal and Spain for the expulsion of Portuguese from Galicia, it is unnecessary to maintain the reserves under arms, as they are causing heavy expenditure.—A Bill has been introduced creating a tribunal for the discovery and punishment of all persons engaged in conspiring against the Republic.

RUSSIA.

AN ARMY SCANDAL.

Judgment was given on Monday in the trial of army commissariat officials and of the firm of Thial, who were alleged to have spent 200,000 roubles (£20,000) in bribing the officials. The Military Court sentenced five of the accused to loss of their rank and orders and of special rights, in addition to three years' imprisonment. Of the remaining accused, one was sentenced to imprisonment for 21-2 years, one to 20 months, eight to a year and a half, 35 to one year, two to nine months, and one to 11 months.

TURKEY.

REVERSES IN YEMEN.

The official report of the action recently fought at Gezen between Turkish troops and rebels estimates the losses of the troops at 1,600 men including some 1,100 killed.

UNITED STATES.

FRANCO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

It is semi-officially announced that the French Government, after conferring with M. Jusserand, the French Ambassador in Washington, who is now in Paris, is practically ready to sign an arbitration treaty with the United States similar in terms to the Anglo-American Treaty. It is now regarded as possible that Mr. Knox will sign the two treaties at the same time.

THE TRUSTS.

Formal proceedings were begun on Tuesday against the Ice Trust for alleged violation of the Anti-Trust Law. Criminal suits will probably be instituted against the individual officers of the company. On the same day a Congressional Committee began investigating the affairs of the Sugar Trust.

ELECTION EXPENSES.

The Revised House of Representatives Campaign Publicity Bill, which was on Monday unanimously passed by the Senate, prohibits Senatorial candidates from spending more than dolls. 10,000 (£2,000) and Congressional candidates more than dolls. 5,000 (£1,000) in the courses of their election campaigns. It also requires the publication of all campaign expenses before election.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

Several persons suspected of suffering from cholera have been taken to hospital from the German steamer Moltke. At the cholera isolation hospital at Swinburne Island there are now 15 cases of the desease under treatment, and some deaths have taken place.

THE DOMINIONS IN WAR TIME.

Lord Selborne and South Africa.

Lord Selborne has addressed the following letter to the Johannesburg "Star," the "Cape Times" and other leading South African papers :—

Sir,—As I think my friends in South Africa will admit that I have some knowledge of naval affairs; I shall be much obliged if you will allow me to make the following observations on the recent astonishing pronouncements of "Volkestem and Friend."

(1) It is not true that the naval power of England is not sufficient to defend South Africa.

(2) The British Navy is strong enough to defend every part of the Empire.

(3) No attack can be made on South Africa except by means of ships of war. If those ships of war are destroyed, South Africa is safe. So long as those ships are destroyed, it obviously does not matter to South Africa in what sea they are destroyed.

(4) In time of war, the British Fleet will be found in those seas where the enemy's ships exist and nowhere else. If those enemy's ships are to be found in European waters the British Fleet will be there but it will not be there unless the enemy's ships are there. It will protect South Africa and every other part of the British Empire simultaneously by seeking out those ships and destroying them wherever they may be. If the enemy's ships are destroyed in European waters South Africa will be protected by that destruction just as much as the United Kingdom. If the enemy's ships are destroyed in South African waters, the United Kingdom will be protected thereby just as much as South Africa.

(5) The idea that South Africa or any other dominion of the British Empire can remain neutral while the British Empire is at war—unless it suits the convenience of the enemy to acknowledge that neutrality—is absurd. There is only one way in which any part of the British Empire can make sure of remaining neutral when the British Empire is at war, and that is by severing its connexion with the British Empire in time of peace.

(6) Under no circumstances can it be to the interest of the British Empire that South Africa should remain neutral in a war in which the British Empire is engaged. Does any one suppose that the British Admiralty have spent over £2,000,000 sterling on a dock and dockyard at Simonstown for amusement! Or does anybody suppose that Simonstown can be used as a base by the British Navy and the rest of South Africa remain neutral?

(7) There is no part of the British Empire—not even the United Kingdom—to which the command of the sea is more essential than it is to South Africa. If South Africa lost the command of the sea, either by the destruction of the naval power of the Empire, or because South Africa had separated from the Empire, South Africans would no longer have it in their power to develop their South African nationality as entirely free men and without external interference. A Power which possessed the command of the sea would not need to invade South Africa; it would only need quietly to take possession of every port from Cape Town to Delagoa Bay. Having done that South Africa would have the choice before it either of the complete loss of its trade or of compliance with such directions as might be given it by that Power.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, July 19. Selborne.

It will be remembered that "Volkstem," the Dutch semi-official organ of the Botha Government at Pretoria, put forward the doctrine that South Africa was free to declare her neutrality in the event of Great Britain and the other Dominions being involved in war; and went on to argue that such a "declaration of neutrality" would not only exempt South Africa from attack, but might also be in the interests of the Mother Country. This argument was immediately endorsed by the Bloemfontein "Friend," which represents the extreme section of the Cabinet, and has since been the subject of severe criticism both in England and in South Africa.

THE ROYAL TOUR.

Royal Visit to Ireland.

The following announcements appeared in the "Gazette" of July 14:

The Victorian Order.

Chancery of the Royal Victorian Order, St. James's Palace, July 12. The King has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of his Majesty's visit to Dublin, to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Royal Victorian Order:

To be Knights Grand Cross.

His Excellency John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G., Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

General the Right Hon. Sir Neville Gerald Lyttelton, G.C.B., commanding the forces in Ireland.

To be Knights Commanders.

The Right Hon. Sir James Brown Dougherty, K.C.B., C.V.O., Under-Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Rear Admiral Sir George John Scott Warrender, Bart., C.V.O., C.B., commanding Second Cruiser Squadron.

Col. Sir Neville Francis Fitzgerald Chamberlain, K.C.B., Inspector-General, Royal Irish Constabulary.

Lieut.-Col. Sir John Foster George Ross of Bladensburg, K.C.B., Chief Commissioner, Dublin Metropolitan Police.

Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Coke, Senior Naval Officer on the Coast of Ireland.

To be Commanders.

Lieut.-Col. Sir Anthony Arthur Weldon, Bart., D.S.O., State Stewards and Chamberlain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

George Augustus Stevenson, Esq., C.B., M.V.O., Commissioner of Public Works, Ireland.

John Mooney, Esq., President, Dublin Chamber of Commerce.

Capt. Nevile Rodwell Wilkinson, Ulster King of Arms.

To be Member of the Fourth Class.

Capt. the Hon. Donald Alexander Forbes, Royal Field Art., Military Secretary to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Henry Williams, Esq., I.S.O., M.V.O., (fifth class), Secretary to the Commissioners of Public Works.

To be Member of the Fifth Class.

Andrew Robinson, Esq., Principal Surveyor, Board of Public Works, Dublin.

THEIR MAJESTIES IN WALES.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, on July 14, visited Bangor, where his Majesty opened the new buildings of the University College of North Wales. The royal party travelled from Holyhead to Bangor by train. At the railway station an address was presented by the Mayor and was cordially acknowledged by the King. Their Majesties drove to the College by a route which was profusely decorated and crowded by cheering spectators. They were received at the College by Lord Kenyon and the Senate, and after the King had opend the door of the Great Hall with a gold key an address was read on behalf of the governing body. The King, in the reply, thanked the Welsh people for their reception of the Prince on the previous day, and expressed his strong interest in the work of the University. His Majesty afterwards conferred the honour of knighthood on Mr. H. Lewis (vice-chairman of the Council of the College), Professor E. Anwyl, and Mr. Goscombe John. At the close of the ceremonies the royal party proceeded by motor to Portmadoc, and then travelled by train to Machynlleth, where they were the guests of Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest for the week-end.

On July 15, the King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, travelled from Machynlleth to Aberystwyth, where, after receiving and acknowledging addresses from the Corporation and from the magistracy of Cardigan, their Majesties drove, through decorated and crowded streets, to the site of the new National Library of Wales. There, after another address had been presented from the Governors of the Library, and duly acknowledged, the King and Queen laid the foundation-stone of the new building. The royal party afterwards visited the University College, and drove back to the railway station, returning by train to Machynlleth.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

The King and Queen, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, left Machynlleth on July 17 by special train for Edinburgh, where they arrived about 5.30 p.m. They were received by the Lord Provost and other high officials, and after the Lord Provost had presented the keys of the city to the King, who graciously returned them, a carriage procession was formed and their Majesties drove to Holyrood Palace, the whole route being brightly decorated and densely crowded by spectators, who greeted the royal visitors with unmistakable cordiality.

The royal visit to the Scottish capital was continued on the 18th. In the morning the King inspected, in the garden of Holyrood Palace, the Royal Company of Archers, the King's Bodyguard for Scotland. His Majesty next received at the Palace deputations, who presented addresses from the Church of Scotland, the Corporation of Edinburgh, the four Scottish Universities, and other bodies. The King acknowledged the addresses, and conferred the honour of knighthood on the Lord Provost and Town Clerk of Edinburgh. His Majesty afterwards held a levee, which was largely attended. While the levee was proceeding, the Queen held a reception in the drawing-room of the Palace, where a deputation of ladies of Glasgow presented her Majesty with a bracelet. The Queen afterwards visited the Edinburgh Hospital for Women and Children, and inaugurated a new wing of the institution. In the afternoon their Majesties visited St. Giles's Cathedral, the Castle and the Royal Scottish Academy, and at night the King gave a State banquet at the Palace. Before the banquet, his Majesty knighted the Lord Provost of Glasgow.

A general holiday was observed in Edinburgh, on July 12, when the King and Queen took part in two great public functions. In the morning their Majesties, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, were present at the dedication of the Chapel of the Order of the Thistle at St. Giles Cathedral. The ceremony took place before a crowded and brilliant congregation. The Investiture of two new Knights of the Order—the Earl of Mar and Kellie and Lord Rosy—followed. In the afternoon their Majesties drove to the new Usher Hall, where they laid memorial stones. They afterwards visited the Royal Infirmary, where they named two wards. In the evening a Court was held at Holyrood Palace, and was largely attended.

The last public functions in connection with the visit of the King and Queen to Edinburgh took place on July 20. In the morning the King, in presence of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Princess Mary, presented colours, on the parade-ground adjoining Holyrood Palace, to the 2nd batt. Royal Scots, and briefly addressed the battalion. His Majesty afterwards inspected veterans of the regiment, and also the boys of the Queen Victoria School, Dunblane, and the Boy Scouts and Church Lads' Brigade. The ceremonies were witnessed by many thousands of spectators. In the afternoon their Majesties gave a garden party in the grounds of the Palace.

The Thakore Sahib and the Thakore Sahiba of Gondal and their daughters left London for Edinburgh on July 20. They will spend a fortnight in Scotland, and soon after returning to town will leave for the Continent.

MURDER ON P. & O. LINER.

At Bow-street, before Mr. Marsham on July 20, Francisco Carlos Godinho, otherwise Reuben Almeida, an Indian, whose age was given as 40 years, was charged on remand with the wilful murder of Emily Brewster, a saloon stewardess, on board the P. and O. liner China between Colombo and Aden. The prisoner was a bath attendant on the China.

On the morning of June 11, Miss Brewster found dead on the floor of her cabin, with terrible injuries to her head. Although a monsoon was raging, the porthole of her cabin was open. When the prisoner was asked to close the porthole with his key, he said he could not find it, and it was alleged that it had been used to murder the stewardess with.

Further evidence having been given, the prisoner was again remanded.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

DACOITY.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, July 18, Lord Wynford asked the Secretary of State for India, whether it was a fact that on April 1 last, in the High Court at Calcutta, before the Chief Justice, eighteen men who pleaded guilty to the charges of being members of a gang of dacoits, and of having committed a series of dacoities in the district of Khulna, were released on the suggestion of the Advocate-General, acting under instructions from the Government, and suffered no further penalty than being bound over to keep the peace; and, if so, what were the reasons for this decision, which had caused profound uneasiness in Bengal.

Viscount Morley of Blackburn said that the facts were that on Dec. 11, 1910, sixteen men were convicted and took their trial before a special tribunal in the Calcutta High Court under section 400 of the Penal Code on a charge of belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of dacoity. The case was one of great complexity; the evidence was extremely voluminous, the proceedings in the lower Court lasting nearly a month. Two hundred and forty-eight witnesses were examined, and a large number of documents were also examined. They had been put in to prove the connection of the accused with the crime of dacoity committed in the district. As he had been Secretary of State for India, when this transaction took place he was not depending merely on information officially supplied for the purpose of answering the question. After the trial of these sixteen men in the lower Court, two others who had absconded were arrested and also committed. The High Court thus had before them eighteen prisoners against whom 268 witnesses were to be examined by the prosecution, while there was every probability of an equal number being called for the defence. As recent experience had shown that trials of this kind were apt to last several months, there was every prospect of this trial continuing during the whole of the summer, thus creating a bad impression throughout the country and prolonging the irritation. The result, moreover, would have been uncertain, as the evidence of many of the witnesses had been given in the lower Court with extreme reluctance, and the issue depended to a large extent on the testimony of approvers, which was always of a doubtful character. When the case came before the higher Court a writ of "nolle prosequi" was entered in regard to one of the accused, who was acquitted, and the remaining seventeen pleaded guilty. Thereupon the Advocate-General, acting on the instructions of the Government, submitted to the Court that, as the accused had been in custody for eight months, and had practically admitted their guilt, their release might be ordered as an act of clemency on the part of the Crown, on the condition that the accused would enter into recognisances to appear to receive sentence when called upon. The youths were thus provisionally released, and they left the Court shouting "Long live King Edward." On their return to their villages, they were sent for by an eminent Hindu gentleman who gave them a severe lecture on loyalty and the necessity of turning over a new leaf, and it was understood that the people of their district would keep an eye on them. It was believed that the end of the transaction would be all that could be desired.

Lord Wynford asked whether it was a fact that there was an understanding between the executive and the High Court that if the prisoners pleaded guilty they would be released.

Viscount Morley said he understood an eminent and entirely unsuspected lawyer did make a communication to that effect to the prisoners. When the transaction transpired, it was entirely approved, not only by the Viceroy himself, but by the whole of his Council. That should convince the noble lord that there was nothing very perilous or sinister in the transaction.

Lord Wynford asked whether it was regular that this sort of an arrangement should have been made before the trial actually took place.

Viscount Morley said that if the noble lord was not satisfied with the answer, he had better put another question on the paper.

EUROPEAN-INDIAN RAILWAYS.

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, July 18, the Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in view of the many varying schemes for railway communication from Europe and the Mediterranean to India which were now occupying the public attention, whether he would appoint a small committee of expert authorities, on somewhat the same lines as the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Euphrates Valley Railway in 1871 and 1872, to consider and report upon the pros and cons of the projects, with special reference to the British-Indian and Imperial interests involved at the present day.

Sir E. Grey: It would not be desirable to adopt the proposal of the noble lord. The subject involves commercial, strategical, and political considerations and has been dealt with in consultation with the Government of India, the Committee of Defence, and the different Government Departments concerned, all of which have access to what must remain confidential information.

RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary for India, whether he was now in a position to give the House any information concerning the railway accident at Dinapur, on April 5, and whether any political significance could be attached thereto.

Mr. Montagu: At 5-35 a. m. on April 5 an express from Delhi to Howrah was derailed between Neoza and Sadisopur, on the East India Railway, five coaches being overturned. It was found that an outside rail had been removed from the down line, and the up line had been tampered with. One person was killed, three seriously injured, and twenty-nine slightly injured. On the information acquired so far the Bengal Government consider that no political significance can be attached to the outrage, which appears to have been perpetrated by train-thieves with the object of loot.

MORTALITY FROM PLAGUE.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether he can state the mortality from plague in India during the months of May and June, respectively, together with the total number of deaths from this cause during the current year, giving the figures for each province separately.

Mr. Montagu:

Plague Mortality, British India and Native States.

Province or State.	May 1911	June	January to June, 1911.
Bombay	3,474	1,463	32,541
Madras	51	185	3,856
Bengal	2,944	364	68,378
United Provinces	25,314	893	399,956
Punjab	48,242	16,909	179,053
North-West Frontier Province	88	12	242
Burma	575	651	4,806
Central Provinces	93	4	18,405
Eastern Bengal and Assam	—	—	10
Coorg	—	—	3
Mysore State	230	387	3,337
Hyderabad State	8	—	2,773
Central India	33	3	7,954
Rajputana & Ajmer-Merwara	1,672	889	17,794
Kashmir	456	193	1,088
Baluchistan	—	—	2
Total, India...	83,266	21,453	650,690

Note.—The figures are subject to correction.

SUPERSESSION.

Mr. Croft asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been called to the fact that Brevet Col. Bannerman, Indian Medical Service, has been nominated as Surgeon-General to the Madras Government; if so, can any explanation be given as to why that officer has been promoted over the heads of several officers who are his seniors in the service, and have not only higher medical qualifications, but have greater administrative experience, some having distinguished war service in addition, which Col. Bannerman does not possess.

Mr. Montagu: The answer to the first part of the hon. member's question is No; the second part therefore does not arise.

THE ATTACK ON MYINMA.

Sir William Byles asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether the Secretary of State has any official information as to the cause of the attack made last November by 800 men on the village of Myinma, in Burma; whether the alleged insurgents are being prosecuted before a military or a civil court, and upon what charges; whether they have any right of appeal if convicted and can he say whether the Secretary of State has received any report showing in what way the inhabitants of the forty-seven villages upon whom additional police have been quartered for two years were concerned in or responsible for the attack made by these 800 men.

Mr. Montagu: When my hon. friend put down his former question on the subject the Secretary of State telegraphed to the Government of India for a report, and I gave to the hon. member last Tuesday the substance of their reply. I am not in a position to give any further information pending the receipt of the report which the Government of India say they are sending by post.

MOROCCO.

Franco-German Negotiations.

Paris, July 17 (Reuter).—The following message of the 15th inst. has been received here from Mogador:—"The situation at Agadir remains calm. Nevertheless it should be pointed out that the "Berlin" is landing batches of forty armed men every day, and that these men explore the immediate surroundings of Agadir. The local natives are quiet. The Kaids of the district are engaged in maintaining order.

Paris, July 17 (Exchange).—A special correspondent of the "Matin" telegraphs that he has been received by Kaid Cullouli. The pretext under which Germany intervened at Agadir was as follows: Kaid M'Tugui arrived from Fez with special orders from the Sultan to place the region in the neighbourhood of Agadir under the Sultan's authority. The local Kaids decided to resist these proceedings if necessary by force. These were the troubles which gave Germany an opportunity, of which she immediately took an advantage. They had no difficulty in making the local authorities believe that they were the champions of the south, and that M'Tugui was the emissary of a Sultan, who was sold to the French.

More light is thrown on the German policy says the "Globe" correspondent, by a significant article in the "Cologne Gazette" bearing unmistakable evidence of official inspiration. It is seemingly designed to prepare German public opinion for "compensations" elsewhere than in Morocco. The publication of the "Gazette" meets with a bitter reception at the hands of the Press, represented by journals of as divergent views as the official Roman Catholic organ the "Cologne Volkszeitung," the Conservative "Post," the Pan-German Rheinisch-Westfalische Zeitung" and the military and naval "Berliner Neueste Nachrichten," and the "Tagliche Rundschau." All these protest angrily against the meaning they read into the "Gazette's" article—namely, that Germany is ready to settle with France on the basis of the cession of territory in the French Congo. It is insisted that the country will be disgusted and disappointed if the Agadir coup ends without tangible results in Morocco itself.

A Reuter telegram from Paris says:—The "Matin" prints an account of an interview which its correspondent at Rabat had with Gen. Moinier on his return from Fez. The latter is described as declaring that his task was not yet finished, and that a second expedition against the Zear and Zemmur tribes was necessary. These operations, however, would be suspended for the present owing to the great heat, and to the fact that the soldiers were worn out by the work they had already done. Gen. Moinier is further reported to have said that he would not proceed to Paris from Casa-blanco unless he was summoned to the capital. The "Matin's" correspondent also states that he has learned from an authoritative source that the French Government has abandoned for the present the intention which was recently under consideration of raising a force of 5,000 men for the Moorish Government.

A telegram to the "Globe" from Berlin, dated July 17, states:—It is reported on good authority that the German cruiser "Berlin" will remain at Agadir on the arrival of the "Eber." Both warships will be in command of Capt. Lochlein, who commands the "Berlin." The crew of the "Eber" will, on the ships arrival, land and erect a wireless telegraph station, but it is possible that once this is done, she will cruise off the coast of Southern Morocco. The "Eber" was built in 1903 at the Vulcan Yard at Stettin.

Tangier, July 17 ("Times").—Affairs at Alcazar appear to be fast reaching the crisis which has been foreshodowed in my previous telegrams. The latest incident, as reported in letters received this evening is the arrest of the French Consular Agent by Spanish soldiers for being in possession of a rifle or gun. The Consular Agents was forced to walk through the town accompanied by a Spanish soldier, and only after being brought into the presence of the officer of the guard was he released.

The French column proceeding into the Zaer country from the Shawia fought a series of combats of no great importance. The French losses were insignificant, but the enemy suffered severely. This expedition is the first part of the punishment of the Zaers for their treacherous attack upon a French patrol early this year in which Lieutenant Marchand lost his life.

Teneriffe, July 17.—The German gunboat "Eber" (980 tons, crew of 144 men) has called here. Last Palmas is described as her destination. The Berlin is still anchored here.

The "Times," of July 19, says:—An outburst of feeling has been excited throughout France by the news of the indignities to which the French Consular Agent at Alcazar has been subjected by Spanish soldiers. The French Ambassador to Spain has left Paris for San Sebastian with instructions to demand explanation which our Paris Correspondent is informed involve reparation. In spite of German denials, reports of the German movements at Agadir continue to inspire uneasiness in France.

The Franco-German negotiations on Morocco are assuming an unpromising aspect, says the "Times" of July 20. Germany demands by way of "compensation" for withdrawal of her warship from Agadir the whole of the Gabun territory in the French Congo, including the harbour of Libreville. No French Government, our Paris correspondent points out, could accede to such demands, and the situation is one in which Mr. Acquith's anticipations of developments affecting British interests more closely than hitherto seem likely to be realised.

The Spanish Ambassador in Paris has conveyed to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs the regret of his Government for the affront to M. Boisset, the French Consular Agent at Alcazar.

TITLES OF THE NEW PEERS.

The "London Gazette" states that the King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, to confer the dignities mentioned on the following, and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten:—

Lord Rosebery's New Titles.—By Letters Patent bearing date of the 3rd inst., the dignities of Baron, Viscount, and Earl of the United Kingdom upon the Right Hon. Archibald Philip, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., by the names styles, and titles of Baron Epsom of Epsom, in the county of Surrey; Viscount Mentmore of Mentmore in the county of Buckingham, and Earl of Midlothian.

Viscount Chilston.—By Letters Patent bearing date the 6th inst., the dignities of a Baron and a Viscount of the United Kingdom upon the Right Hon. Aretas Akers-Douglas, by the names, styles, and titles of Baron Douglas of Baads, in the county of Midlothian and Viscount Chilston of Boughton Malherbe, in the county of Kent.

The dignity of a Baron of the United Kingdom is conferred upon the undermentioned gentlemen:—

Lord Mountgarret.—Henry Edmund, Viscount Mountgarret, by the name, style, and title of Baron Mountgarret of Nidd, in the West Riding of the count of York.

Lord Aberconway.—The Right Hon. Sir Charles Benjamin Bright M'Laren, Baronet, by the name, style, and title of Baron Aberconway of Bodnant, in the county of Denbigh.

Lord St. Audries.—The Right Hon. Sir Alexander Fuller-Acland-Hood, Baronet, by the name, style, and title of Baron St. Audries of St. Audries, in the county of Somerset.

Lord Stamfordham.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Right Hon. Sir Arthur John Bigge, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., by the name, style, and title of Baron Stamfordham of Stamfordham, in the county of Northumberland.

Lord Merthyr.—Sir William Thomas Lewis, Baronet, K. C. V. O., by the name, style, and title of Baron Merthyr of Senghenydd, in the county of Glamorgan.

Lord Inchcape.—Sir James Lyle Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., by the name, style, and title of Baron Inchcape of Strathnaver, in the county of Sutherland.

Lord Royarlan—Archibald Cameron Corbett, Esquire, by the name, style, and title of Baron Rowallan, in the county of Ayr.

Lord Ashton of Hyde.—Thomas Gair Ashton, Esquire, by the name, style, and title of Baron Ashton of Hyde, in the county of Chester.

Lord Charnwood.—Godfrey Rathbone Benson, Esquire, by the name, style, and title of Baron Charnwood of Castle Donington, in the county of Leicester.

There is another Lord Ashton, Mr. James Williamson having been raised to the Peerage in 1895 as Baron Ashton of Ashton, county Lancaster. He has, however, no male heir.

ASSASSINATION OF MR. ASHE.

The following letter appears in the "Times":—

Sir,—Referring to Sir J. D. Rees's letter in the "Times" of July 5—the explanation of the assassination of Mr. Ashe, given to me by a most capable learned, and orthodox Brahman, is that it was one of a series, organised and directed outside the Madras Presidency, for the express purpose of decrying the credit of the British Raj in India, and, so undermining the loyalty (active of the princess and merchants, and passive of the agriculturists) of the people of India towards us. The dictum of Disraeli "Assassination has never changed the history of the world," does not apply to India as is sufficiently proved by the assassination of Afzul Khan by Sri Sivaji. But that apart, the Hindoo doctrine on regality does serve to more or less explain how these recent Hindoo assassinations, senseless and, indeed, suicidal as they appear to us, may still be regarded, even by English-educated Hindoos, as effective expedients for destroying popular faith in our over-rule of India, and shaking the stability of it to the very foundations. "The King who is accessible to his people, strong of character, courteous, just, and dignified; who faces criticism with unruffled demeanour, and without swerving from his purposes; who, under whatever strain and stress of internal or external trouble, never fails in fearlessness, energy, generosity, and grace—his kingdom shall endure on the firm foundation of industrious and cheerful cultivators, enterprising and wealthy merchants, and a revenue that never shrinks; and the whole world shall dwell in security and peace, and prosperity, and worship, under the Umbrella of that King. But the King who cannot prevent recurring famines, and pestilences, and attacks from without, and robberies and murders within; who suffers all sorts of irregular associations, and all manner of evils, to grow up under his Umbrella—his kingdom shall pass to another stronger than he." This is a "precis," and, so far as can be in a "precis," verbatim, of the whole doctrine of regality in India—India of the Hindoos, as found in their later sacrosanct law books and immemorial "proverbial philosophy": and it amounts to this, that allegiance is due to rulers no longer than they shall rule "in the strength of the Lord." That is the master-key, in my informant's opinion, to the meaning of the murder; of Mr. Ashe and of all these intermittent political murders; and my informant goes on the insist that they must now be peremptorily stopped—as they would be forthwith estopped in any self-respecting Native State.

Of course, we on our part must equally insist on the removal of all felt grievances, which in the main, are as represented to me, these three. The great and oppressive burden on the agriculturists is not of over-taxation, but of the vexatious prosecutions for the infringement of the salt monopoly and of the forest laws and regulations. Next, the numerically insignificant but influential "English-educated" Indians feel bitterly the disadvantages they suffer, in comparison with the English servants of the Crown in India, and the honest and just, as well as strident cry of their hearts is for holding of the competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service simultaneously in India and England. Englishmen born in India they would regard in this connection as equally natives of India with themselves. They consider that one-third of the appointments in the Civil Service should be reserved for duly qualified Indians and that all Indians who pass into it in India should be sent to England for two years before being finally admitted into the Service. Finally, the heartily loyal Indian Princes ask only for a few concessions to their dignity and proper pride—namely, that they should be tried by their peers; that their subjects should be allowed to complete equally with other Indians for the Indian Civil Service, and the Police, Forests, and Educational Departments; and that greater care should be taken in the selection of British officials (Indian and English) attached as Residents, Agents, &c., to the Native States; to the end that men, not only of ability, of good birth and breeding—i.e. men of "high caste" (sail zat) be selected for these appointments. Above all, they would be gratified by its being made a fixed rule that the Heir to the Imperial Crown of England should always serve for at least one term of five years as Viceroy in India.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant, GEORGE BIRDWOOD. July 10.

Commenting on the above letter, the "Globe" says:—Now and again, when Europe has been shocked by some Anarchist outrage, the Press almost unanimously agrees that such violence fails of its object. King succeeds to King, and everything is much as before, except that police precautions are rather more stringent. The same comment has been made on the murders of British officials, which have become a feature of Indian unrest. These crimes, it is pleaded, show the unfitness of Indians for self-government. Order must be restored, and until the country is quiet reform must wait. To the Occidental mind these arguments are sound enough, but Sir George Birdwood, who has a very exceptional understanding of the Oriental point of view, has written to the "Times" to show that there is another aspect of the case. He puts his point Orientally, and we translate him into Western phraseology. We understand him to mean, then, that in the East a Government depends more on prestige and less on actual achievement than is the case in Europe. The prestige of the British Government in India is sustained by a few hundred civil servants. Kill one of them and the whole body feels the shock. Kill a dozen and public opinion jumps to the conclusion that the Government has lost all grip. It follows from this reasoning that assassination is an extremely effective means of propagating a spirit of disloyalty. The conclusion is far from pleasant, but Sir George Birdwood's reasoning is certainly cogent, and his argument explains some of the events of the past few years.

INDIAN HIGH COURTS BILL.

The following is the text of the Indian High Courts Bill:—

Memorandum.—The object of this Bill is to adapt the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, to the needs of the increasing volume of judicial business in India by making provision—(a) for raising from 15 to 20 the maximum number of judges in a High Court; (b) for establishing, if necessary a High Court in any part of British India; (c) for enabling the Government of India to appoint temporary judges from time to time.

Arrangement of Clauses.—(1) Increase of number of judges of High Court; (2) Power to establish additional High Courts; (3) Power to appoint temporary judges; (4) Salaries; (5) Short title.

A BILL TO AMEND THE INDIAN HIGH COURTS ACT 1861.

Be it enacted by the King's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advised and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

1. The maximum number of judges of a High Court of Judicature in India, including the Chief Justice, shall be twenty, and Section 2 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 shall have effect accordingly.

2. The power of his Majesty under Section 16 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, may be exercised from time to time, and a High Court may be established under that section in any portion of the territories within his Majesty's dominions in India, whether or not included within the limits of the local jurisdiction of another High Court; and where such a High Court is established in any part of such territories included within the limits of the local jurisdiction of another High Court, it shall be lawful for his Majesty by letters patent to alter the local jurisdiction of that other High Court and to make such incidental, consequential and supplemental provisions as may appear to be necessary by reason of the alteration of those limits.

3. Subject to the provisions of Section 2 of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, as amended by this Act, regulating the number and qualifications of judges, it shall be lawful for the Governor-General in Council to appoint from time to time persons to act as additional judges of any High Court for such period not exceeding two years as may be required, and the judges so appointed shall, while so acting, have all the powers of a judge of the High Court appointed by his Majesty under Section 2 of the said Act: Provided that such additional judges shall not be taken into account in determining the proportions specified in the proviso to that section.

4. The salaries of any judges or temporary judges appointed under this Act shall be paid out of the Revenues of India.

5. This Act may be cited as the Indian High Courts, Act 1911, and shall be construed as one with the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, and that Act and the Indian High Courts Act, 1865, and this Act, may be cited together as the Indian High Courts Acts, 1861 to 1911.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

"ACROSS THE ROOF OF THE WORLD."

Lieutenant P. T. Etherton, in the somewhat disappointing narrative he has written of his great trek from India to Siberia *via* Kashmir, Gilgit, the Pamirs, Chinese Tartary and Mongolia, writes:—"Some four miles outside Srinagar, I had my first experience of the importunity of the Kashmiri servant in the person of a shikari who aspired to the honour of being guide, philosopher and friend to the expedition. This gentleman pulled up my tonga flourishing a letter in his hand which on inspection I found to be addressed to me in a hand unmistakably that of the local babu's. But I had been there before and was not to be so easily trapped. With a face as immovable as the Egyptian sphinx, I informed him that the Saheb was coming behind and that the best course he could adopt would be to press on to meet him which he did setting off up the road at a pace calculated to win renown on the racing track." Thus relieved I drove on. . I suppose Lieutenant Etherton thinks that was smart. Some people would call his treatment of the indefatigable shikari by a less complimentary word. In the chapter headed "On the Pamir" the author says:—

"Later in the Ili Sir I met some Tajik villagers who had never gone beyond their own rocky fastnesses and knew nothing of the Tag dumbash Pamir, 20 miles away, or of the country further down the nullah. Such characteristics are inexplicable to the European, and especially to the energetic Anglo-Saxon." Are they? To say nothing about Europe generally I could take Mr. Etherton to certain districts in England, where there are most excellent people who know nothing of places twenty miles from their homes and have never seen a railway train. But "Across the Roof of the World" is not without interest and value especially to Nimrods with leisure and wealth and the illustrations are admirable. I think it was a reviewer in the "Spectator" who referring to the high quality of the paper on which the work is printed, described it as in this respect quite the heaviest book for its size that he had ever handled. I think I know one almost if not quite as heavy, the paper being of the same kind, I allude to a volume brought out some years ago by Lord Avebury.

MOSLEM BROTHERHOOD OF PROGRESS.

Prince Mirza Mohammed Ali Khan Ala-us-Sultaneh, Minister of Education and Public Works, Persia, received on Wednesday, at the Royal Palace Hotel, a deputation of the Moslem Brotherhood of Progress, a society which aims at the promotion of brotherhood among the Moslems of all countries and especially through a project to establish a centre of education for Moslems, in this country.

Syed Abdul Majid, LL. D., the President of the Brotherhood, introduced the deputation to His Highness and presented the following address:—

GREETING!

To His Highness Prince Mirza Mohammed Ali Khan Ala-us-Sultanah, Minister of Education and Public Works, Persia.

May it please your Highness.—We, the members of the Moslem Brotherhood of Progress, beg to approach Your Highness with this address of welcome, on the auspicious occasion of your visit to England, as the representative of Persia, at the Coronation of Their Majesties King George V and Queen Mary.

We regard with appreciatian the efforts to improve the system of education in Persia, which have marked your Highness's assumption of office, as Minister of Education. We firmly believe that no country can, under modern circumstances, maintain its position, unless liberal education in those arts and sciences which conduce to the welfare of mankind is widely disseminated. At the same time we hold that technical education need in nowise interfere with religious belief.

We are cognisant of your Highness's wide experience in the world, and of your interest in movements likely to benefit Moslems; and Persia should be congratulated upon possessing the co-operat on of so distinguished and veteran a statesman and educationalist.

Your Highness may have been informed of our project to establish, in England, a centre of education for Moslems of all countries, and we trust that it may engage the interest of Your Highness and that you may see fit to assist us in our arduous undertaking by securing the sympathy of the Moslems of Persia.

We offer, through your Highness, to the Moslems of Persia, our sincere and heartfelt wishes for their material welfare and moral felicity, and our assurance to serve their interests to the best of our ability.

And may it please you to accept this address as a slight token of the high esteem, in which we hold your Highness.

The Prince acknowledged the address in gracious terms. Speaking in Persian, which Dr. Majid, translated into English of the poems of Hafiz interpreted His Highness's remarks. The Prince expressed his admiration of England, and his pleasure at being present a the Coronation, as the representative of Persia. The educational project of the Brotherhood gave him satisfaction and he would give it his support.

OLLA PODRIDA.

At the annual general meeting of the Northbrooke Society held at 21 Cromwell Road, on Tuesday, Dr. S. A. Kapadia was unanimously elected Honorary Oriental Secretary. He has been actively connected with the Society for many years, and the Indian members are to be congratulated on his acceptance of the new post which in their interests has been created. The Society has settled down comfortably in its present roomy quarters and appears to be in a prosperous condition.

Among the Indian Coronation visitors, none has been more welcome than the Thakore Saheb of Gondal who is quite at home in this country, where he has many friends. His Highness, it will be remembered, studied medicine at Edinburgh, and he is visiting the Scottish capital to renew old acquaintanceships. He is to attend the Delhi Durbar.

Apropos I hear that the *Times* is sending out to India two members of its staff to describe the great ceremonial. One of these is well known in Bombay, and the other is, I believe, also connected with India by family associations.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 4.

Sanction has been accorded to a survey being made by the Agency of the Burma Railway Company for a line of railway on the metre gauge from Alon station on the Burma Railways, via Budalin, to Saingbyin, a distance of 28 miles. This survey will be known as the Alon-Saingbyin Railway survey.

Sanction has been accorded to the construction of the Parvatipuram-Singapur Road section of the Visianagram-Raipur Railway, a distance of 37 to 48 miles which has been held in abeyance since 1906.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a siding for the Bengal Iron and Steel Company, Limited, at Manharpur on the Chakaradharpur Jharsuguda section of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Sanction has been accorded to the provision of a separate wagon lifting shop at Khargpur, Bengal Nagpur Railway, which is required to facilitate repairs, etc., to broad-gauge wagon stock sent into the shops.

MACAO.

Portugal's Ewe-Lamb Colony.

Macao has a somewhat pathetic interest as one of the few remaining vestiges of the once great Portuguese Empire. The statue of Vasco da-Gama who cast anchor here some four centuries ago, stands in one of the public gardens, a mute tribute and reproach to a genius of enterprise long departed. Macao is old-world still, old-world in its sleepiness, in the quiet roll of the tide on the rocks, in the old junks lying in the bay—many of which might be Da Gama's old caravels come back to life,—in its placid satisfaction and contemplation of the things that are, in its neglect of the things that might be. Great days are now coming to Macao, so I was assured. They have been coming a long time. With the establishment of the Republic in the mother country, a new leaf is to be turned. There is a new Governor, a former aide, a man of ingenuity and resource. The harbour is to be dredged. After that all the trade will leave Hong Kong: Macao will be the great entrepot of Chinese waters instead. How long would it take? Well, some time, of course, I was told, but a matter of twenty-five years would see it "fixed up."

Macao is reached from Hong Kong. It was while I was staying at Hong Kong that I paid it a visit. There is a usual round for tourists, embracing Macao and Canton in a steamboat trip; I discovered such interest in Macao that I remained there. The steamer threaded her way through innumerable islands, green rounded islands that might have been sliced off the top of some Cumberland tor and dropped down in the seaway to harass the sailorman. They were green and rocky; some few had trees growing in the hollows, from among which peeped forth the tip-tilted roof-trees of the ordinary Chinese house. Big junks came driving past us, burying their blunt noses in the waves. They were painted with wide-open eyes on their bows. How else should a ship find her way? The sterns were encrolled with multifarious hieroglyphics, all conducing, no doubt, to the vessel's ultimate safety and prosperity.

We brushed the tail-ends of some islands, cut chords across the embayments of others, till in the evening we came in view of Macao, where she has lain four hundred years along the fringe of a rocky peninsula. Inland were the mountains of China; across the seaway many more confronted the town, blotches of dark green and sandy scars with the ever shining sea running up amongst them. There lay a big semicircular bay with tall rocky bluffs extending either horn of it. Many white buildings in the straight Moorish style with multiplied rows of windows started out from the prevailing olive green of the scenery. Below, the town fringed the white and sand of the beach with a long, even row of houses washed pale, green, or pink in the usual Portuguese fashion.

We rounded the far headland and were at once in a long narrow inlet crowded with junks, sampans, and small dirty river steamers. The water front was crowded with Chinese, for all this was the native quarter, and emitted the odours of fish and drainage in varying ratios. Tall wooden three-storey buildings, ramshackle and neglected, divided the narrow alleys, and, inscribed all up and down their walls with big Chinese characters, resembled scrolls of ancient manuscripts hung up to dry. Chinamen swarmed like ants, clad in their blue slops and big pudding bowl hats. Most seemed to live on the water in the junks and sampans. As we glided past these vessels there came the savoury odours of cooking, while small children ran out of the cabins to stare.

We made fast at last at a wooden staging, having threaded our way as if by a miracle through the flotillas of irresponsible craft, and I stepped ashore. It would be well to have the eyes of Argus on such an occasion. If you do not look downward you will certainly put your foot through a loose board; if you do not look sideways you will be cannoned amongst fishy garments or over the edge; if you do not look behind you will never see your bag again. Several policemen (Portuguese) armed with swords and revolvers survey you with the same ferocious malevolence with which there are accustomed to regard the world. It is not specially directed to you, for one of them suddenly seizes a Chinaman who has been pressing you more than the rest and with a blow on the side of the head sends him to reeling into the crowd. This is a method of treating subject races, however unruly, from which the Anglo-Indian has been taught to refrain. He blesses nevertheless the momentary respite, and jumping into a rickshaw with a devout prayer that the wheels may not drop off or that he may catch nothing worse than small-pox from it drives away. The policemen follow him with suspicious scowls. The Portuguese policeman is paid according to his scowl—at least I think so. I remember the first I met in Brazil; I at once began to reckon the crimes I had committed and to wonder which of them they had found out.

The rickshaw trundled along, and in a few minutes we were clear of the Chinese quar

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WILD ROSES.

Many English Varieties.

The painstaking botanist has discovered and classified no fewer than eighteen varieties of British wild roses, but although most of us are familiar with at least three are four of the commoner kinds, it is the wild rose proper, the Rosa canina or Dog Rose, that must always take pride of place. This is the rose for whose coming every summer the country children scan the hedgerows so eagerly, and this is the flower upon which almost every poet from Chaucer downwards has bestowed such well-merited applause.

THE CANINA.

It is not known for certain why this charming wilding of the hedgerow should have received, in common with one or two other British wild flowers, the somewhat unhandsome descriptive epithet "canina." But some writers suppose that the reason why the flower has been called the "dog-rose" from earliest times is that the Greeks applied the term "Cynorhodon" to all wild roses and briars in the belief that the roots of these plants were able to cure the bite of a mad dog. The Latins who entertained the same ideas, christened the wild rose "canina," and the latter term was adopted universally by British old-time botanists, though they might well, one would have thought, have found a better. But "dog-rose" is not so bad as "canker rose," by which name the wild rose was for a long time known in a good many English countries, and is still, one believes, in the West of England. No one can suggest the origin of this most uncomplimentary title, unless it be that it is simply an endeavour to signify contempt for the wild rose as compared with its more gorgeous and more sweetly-scented garden cousin. It is not fair to suggest, however, that the wild rose has no scent at all, for that certainly is not the case. If you pluck a wild rose at noonday, when the delicate perfume it contains has been drawn out by the warmth of the sun, it will be plain enough that those who have described the flower as scentless have grossly libelled it. When fully blown the wild rose may not be able to compare in beauty with many of our cultivated varieties, but in the bud stage the blossom of the hedgerow can surely hold its own in spite of its inferior size. No garden rose exactly reproduces the beautiful blushing shade of the wild one when the colour of its petals first appears.

THE GREEK BLOSSOM.

Beautiful as our British wild roses are, there are many to be found in foreign countries which greatly excel them both in hue and fragrance. In Greece, that extremely fragrant blossom which we vulgarly have named the "cabbage" rose, in abundant, and it was this rose which gave to the Isle of Rhodes its name. In the New World larger, but not sweeter, roses are to be found especially in the forests of Missouri, above St. Louis, where, as Meyen tells us, there is a strikingly handsome variety which climbs to the top of the highest trees and wreaths their upper branches with myriads of bright red blossoms. The Holy Land has always been famous for its wild roses, to which constant reference is made by ancient writers.

So popular with every nation has the rose—and especially the wild rose—always been, that it is not surprising to find that the writers of all ages have done their best to twine and intertwine among its trailing branches much legend and tradition. As an emblem of luck, we are told, the Greek and Roman soldiers wore wreaths of roses, and at all important functions of those peoples roses seem to have been employed with the idea of exercising a sort of magic spell over the proceedings. The petals were scattered over the dishes at Greek, and Roman banquets, and the chambers of guests were strewn with them. When Cleopatra invited Anthony to an entertainment the royal apartments were covered with rose-leaves to a considerable depth. The planting of rose-trees upon graves was a custom followed by many an ancient people and there is a relic of it to be found in the old Surrey fashion of planting a rose upon the graves of betrothed persons. One of the prettiest superstitions ever associated with the wild rose is that of which Jami reminds us. "You may place," says he, "a hundred handfuls of fragrant herbs and flowers before the nightingale, yet he wishes not in his constant heart for more than the sweet breath of his beloved rose." But the affection of the bird is shared by at least one other flower, if we are to believe the still honoured, tradition that the nightingale may never be heard singing far away from some meadow where the cowslip blooms.

Many of the old-time beliefs regarding the rose have more to do, however, with the fruit of the tree than with its blossoms. Their profusion in some autumns was, and still, believed to indicate the coming of a winter of exceptional severity, for as Lord Bacon has written:—

"The thorns and briars, vermilion-hue,
Now full of hips and haws are seen,
If village-prophecies be true,
They prove that winter will be keen."

But an abundance of wild fruits, whether of the rose or of other woodland shrub, simply means that the spring has been mild and favourable to the setting of the fruits after the blooms have fallen. Modern botanists will have nothing to do with the pretty notion that Nature thus provides against coming hardship for the birds and beasts by bringing forth her supplies of hedgerow provender in unusual abundance.

EARLY USES.

Our forefathers put the rose and its fruits to many more practical uses than we do at the present day, although, of course, the commercial products of rose-water, potpourri, and the "conserve of hips" sold by druggists, are still of everyday use. One old herbalist states that "cookes and gentlewomen make tarts and such-like dishes (of the rosesfruit) for the pleasure thereof," while Parkinson mentions among the physicale vertues" of the wild rose that the conserve made from the fruits is useful in "cooling heat of the eyes," and another old writer says "Divers do make an excellent yellow colour of the juyce of roses, wherein some allome is dissolved, to paint or colour flowers and pictures." Most of us to-day prefer to think of the wild rose solely as a thing of beauty and joy of the summer's day.

The new naval dock at Haulbowline, Cork Harbour, which is 600 ft. long, will be formally opened by Lord Aberdeen on Aug. 31, on which occasion the "Invincible," cruiser, will be docked.

Sir Clifford Cory, M. P., while playing polo at Roehampton on July 15 was struck by a ball just underneath the eye. Though there is probably no permanent injury to the eye, he will not be able to use it for some time, and he has been obliged to cancel all his engagements for at least a week.

The Admiralty propose to establish an oil fuel installation, with eight large reservoirs, facing the River Humber about two miles above Immingham Dock, and to construct two jetties, about 800 ft. and 600 ft. long respectively. The Humber Conservancy Board recommended that the Admiralty be requested to seek parliamentary powers.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE".

Admiralty July 18.

The King has approved of the following promotions of officers:—

Indian Army.

Lieuts. to be capts.—E J H Haugton, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry Jan. 18; W L Wayman, 116 Mahrattas March 10; C C Hickie, 122nd Rajputana Infantry May 7; C Newington, 10th Gurkha Rifles June 2.

Indian Medical Service.

To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. R. B. Rao April 30. Col. Roe's tenure of appointment will reckon from May 6.

Indian Army Departments.

Conductor to be Assist. Commissary with the Hon. Rank of Lieut.—J Darby Mar. 5.

The King has approved of the admission of the undermentioned officers to the Indian Army from the Unattached List:—

Sec. Lieuts. to be Lieuts. from April 20:—Sec. Lieut G F Scroope, officiating Double Company Officer, 66 Punjabis Feb. 27; Sec. Lieut, G C Strahan, officiating Double Company Officer, 2nd Batt. 6th Gurkha Rifles March 7; Sec. Lieut. K S Thomson, officiating Squadron Officer, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry Frontier Force Daly's Horse March 11; Sec. Lieut. A Donaldson, Squadron Officer, 31 Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers March 6; Sec. Lieut. H Stewart, Squadron Officer, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry March 7; Sec. Lieut. J Compton, Double Company Officer, 10th Jats March 7; Sec. Lieut. G L A Stones, officiating Squadron Officer, 7th Hariana Lancers March 11.

Second Lieuts to be Second Lieuts—H R C Meade Double Company Officer, 1st Batt 8th Gurkha Rifles March 11 W G H Vickers, Squadron Officer, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers Mar 13 A N I Lilly, Double Company Officer, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs Mar 5; J D Standen, officiating Double Company Officer, 10th Jats Mar 9; T C E Baratow, Double Company Officer, 2nd Batt 6th Gurkha Rifles April 4; T R Dawe. Double Company Officer, 79th Carnatic Infantry March 6; J R Dill officiating Double Company Officer, 69th Punjabis March 7; D C Lobinson, Double Company Officer, 36th Sikhs March 7; R M Corke, Double Company Officer, 94th Russell's Infantry March 21; R B Deedes, officiating Double Company Officer, 31st Punjabis March 5; C W Sanders, Double Company Officers 1st Brahmans March 6; J O'Sullivan, Double Company Officer, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs March 6; L E Dennys, officiating Double Company Officer, 54th Sikhs Frontier Force March 7; D E Whitworth, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Lancers Gardner's Horse March 6; R D Crew, officiating Double Company Officer, 52nd Sikhs Frontier Force March 7; D M V Veitch, Squadron Officer, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers Skinner's Horse March 6; G M Fitzgerald, Squadron Officer, 19th Lancers Fane's Horse. March 6; R D A S Banks, Double Company Officer, Officer, 9th Bhopal Infantry March 31; B H Matheson, Double Company Officer, 54th Sikhs Frontier Force March 7; M D Spankie, officiating Double Company Officer, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs March 11; G H Henderson, officiating Double Company Officer, 15th Ludhians Sikhs March 7; C C Langhorne, Double Company Officer, 117th Maharattas March 11; W A Mc C Bruce, officiating Double Company Officer, 59th Scinde Rifles Frontier Force March 8; C T Wright-Warren. Double Company, Officer 80th Carnatic Infantry March 11; S A H Hungerford, Double Company Officer, 116th Maharattas March 7; L E Poynder, officiating Double Company Officer, 1st Batt 6th Gurkha Rifles March 6; C D'A Bingham, Double Company Officer, 109th Infantry March 6; G B Lucas, Double Company Officer, 107th Pioneers March 7; H R S H Irwin, Double Company Officer 105th Maharatta Light Infantry March 16; R B Harward, Double Company Officer, 86th Carnatic Infantry March 31; J D Leman, officiating Squadron Officer, 27th Punjabis March 10; E T R Wickham, officiating Squadron Officer, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse March 7; K H M Davision officiating Double Company Officer, 106th Hazara Pioneers March 7.

The King has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers:—

Indian Army.

Maj-Gen J A H Pollock, C B June 29; Capt E F Harding Jan 1, 1910.

Indian Medical Service.

Lieut-Col J W Rodgers July 5.

Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Sen Assist Surg and Hon Lieut E Sterling Baillie May 1.

The following appointments have been made to the Staff in India:—

Divisional Staff.

To be General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade—Major S W King, 5th Light Infantry, vice Maj A L Tarver, D S O, 124th Baluchistan Infantry May 26; Capt R A Cassels, 32nd Lancers, vice Maj W H Beach, R E May 28.

To be an Assistant Quartermaster-General—Col F E Johnson, D S O, British Service, vice Col T Jermyn Indian Army May 17.

Brigade Staff.

To be Brigade Majors—Capt C A C Godwin, 23rd Cavalry, vice Capt R A Cassels, 32nd Lancers May 28; Capt H A Holdrich, 5th Gurkha Rifles, vice Capt E F Orton, 37th Lancers May 20.

To be Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General—Capt A C L Tyrrell, 25th Cavalry, vice Maj A F Ferguson-Davie, C I E, D S O, 53rd Sikhs May 13.

War Office, July 18.

Regular Forces.

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards—Vet Maj F B Drage to be Vet Lieut-Col. July 18.

2nd Dragoons Royal Scots Greys—Lieut E H Bonham is seconded for service as Equerry to Prince Arthur of Connaught, Personal A D C to the King July 5.

4th Queen's Own Hussars—Sec Lieut H G Godson to be Lieut June 19.

14th King's Hussars—Lieut T R Bruce to be Capt; Sec Lieut J A T Miller to be Lieut June 1.

17th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers—Lieut H S Nutting is seconded for special extra-regimental employment June 27.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery—Super Capt F W Robinson is restored to the establishment July 5. Lieuts to be Capts June 28:—V J Heather; D K Tweedie under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Capt C E S Bower to be Adjutant July 7.

Royal Garrison Artillery—Lieut. Col and Brevet Col J A Labalmondiere, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut-Col, is placed on the Half-pay List. Majors to be Lieut-Cols:—C G Oldfield, vice J A Labalmoniere, and to be seconded for service with the Indian Ordnance Department. O C W Oswald, vice C G Oldfield July 17.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Brev Col E H Hemming, on completion of five years' service as a regimental Lieut Col is placed on the Half-pay List July 18. Maj A J H Swiney to be Lieut-Col, vice Brev Col E H Hemming July 18 Capt D S MacInnes, D S O, to be Major, under the provision of Article 28, Royal Werrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 July 16.

Foot Guards.

Goldstream Guards—Capt Sir W B Barrtelot is seconded for service on the Staff June 27. The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of May 92:—Qrmr and Hon Lieut G Gooding retires on pay April 1. Serg-Maj J Boyd to be Qrmr, with the hon rank of Lieut April 1.

Infantry.

King's Own Royal Lancaster Reg—Capt J A Nixon to be Adjt July.

Cheshire Reg—Maj R D urton is placed on the Half-Pay List under the provisions of Article 90, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 July 19.

Gloucestershire Reg—Lieut A F Chapman, Adjt. to be Cap under the provisons of Article 25, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 July 12; Sec Lieut H Elsdale to be Lieut June 9.

Worcestershire Reg—Capt A D Green, DSO, is seconded for service on the Staff Lieutenants to be Captains:—N K Street, and to remain seconded; T H Hughes, and to remain supernumerary, W L Newcombe, vice T H Hughes, appointed Adjt, C S Linton, Adjt under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 June 28.

Seaforth Highlanders Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's—Lieut N G Stewart Richardson is seconded for special extra-regimental employment June 27.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Qrms and Hon Capt H S Brook is placed on retire pay July 48 Serg Maj C H Cooper eo be Qrmr. with the hon. rank of Lieut July 19.

Army Chaplains' Department.

Rev. G H Colbeck, Chaplain to the Forces, 4th Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces, 3rd Class (July 11;) Rev S H Wingfield. Digby, Chaplain to the Forces. 4th Class, resigns his commission July 19.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Staff Nurse Miss J Council resigns her appointment July 19; Miss M E B Eyton to be Staff Nurse provisionally July 1.

Memoranda.

Lieut-Con H T W Allatt, Retired Pay, to be Col Oct 18, 1902; Brevet Col J A Labalmondtere, Half-Pay List, to be Col July 17; Lieut-Col W P Brett, R E, is granted the local rank of Col while commanding the North-Western Coast Defences July 4, The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of May 26.—Qrmr and Hon Lieut G Gooding, late Coldstream Guards, is granted the hon rank of Capt April 1. Qrmrs and Hon Lieuts granted the hon rank of Capt:—E Walsh, D McCallum, and H A Kelly, Army Service Corps; J Grainger, Prince of Wales's Leinster Reg Royal Canadians July 17.

Admiralty, 17th July.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Assistant-Paymaster Percy Gordon Walker has been confirmed in the rank of Assistant-Paymaster dated 4th March, 1910.

Admiralty, 18th July.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 18th October 1909—Lieutenant Kenneth Gofton-Salmond has been placed on the Retired List, as his own request dated 17th July,

Admiralty, 19th July.

In accordance with the provisions of Orders in Council of 22nd February, 1870, and 18th October, 1909—Lieutenant John Russell Dedington has been placed on thh Retired List dated 6th July.

In accordance with the provisions of Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—Fleet Surgeon John Kirknp Robinson, MB, has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request dated 18th July, Clerk John Henry Lidderdals has been promoted to the rank or Assistant-Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet dated 2nd July.

Admiralty, 20th July.

In accordance with the provision of His late Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Admiral Charles James Barlow, D S O, has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request. Dated. 19th July, Consequent thereon, the following promotions have been made from the same date—Vice-Admiral George Augustus Giffard, C M G, to be Admiral. Rear-Admiral William Blake Fisher, C B, to be Vice-Admiral. Captain John Arthur Tuke to be Rear-Admiral. Vice-Admiral Robert Leonard Groome, C V O, to be Admiral on the Retired List. Sub-Lieutenant Ernest James Vernoon Thornton has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 30th April.

In accordance with the provisions of His late Majesty's Order in Council of the 19th March, 1908. Engineer Commander Edward Swinney has been placed on the Retired List, at this own request Dated 19th July, Engineer Lieutenant Lionel Walthew Swift has this day been promoted to the rank of Engineer Commander in His Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant James Carver Oswald Clarke has been placed on the Retired List Dated 19th July.

Admiralty, 21st July.

Miss Sarah Lewis has this day been appointed a Sister in Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service on probation.

War Office, 21st July.

Regular Forces.

Establishments.

School of Musketry, Major Aubrey J Carter D S O, The Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, to be Commandant in South Africa, and is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel while so employed, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A G Dallas, whose tenure of that appointment is about to expire Dated 15th July.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant-Colonel Harold G Ruggles-Brise, M V O on completion of his period of service in command of a Battalion, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 20th July.

Major Laurence R Fisher-Rowe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice H V Ruggles-Brise, M V O Dated 20th July.

Captain Grey W Duberly to be Major dated 20th July.

Coldstream Guards, Second Lieutenant James B S Bourne-May to be Lieutenant Dated 1st July.

Infantry.

The Lincolnshire Regiment. Lieutenant Arnold K M C W Savory resigns his commission Dated 22nd July.

The Devonshire Regiment Captain and Brevet Major Edmund M Morris is seconded for service on the Staff Dated 5th July.

Supernumerary Captain Harold Street is restored to the establishment Dated 5th July.

The Suffolk Regiment, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captain:—Ernest E. Pearson, an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry, under the provisions of Article 26, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909. Dated 9th March. Philip S. Walker. Dated 8th July. Second Lieutenant Francis Moysey to be Lieutenant, Dated 8th July,

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), Supernumerary Lieutenant Ferdinand E. McClellan is restored to the establishment. Dated 1st June.

The Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire Regiment), The promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant Charles P. Marten is antedated to 23rd January, vice H. J. G. Bird, seconded for service under the Colonial Office. The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second Lieutenant Justice C. Tilly is antedated to 23rd January, 1911, vice C. P. Marten.

The Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Second Lieutenant James G Bruxner-Randall to be Lieutenant, Dated 1st June.

The South Wales Borderers, Second Lieutenant John C Coker to be Lieutenant. Dated 23rd June.

The Gloucestershire Regiment, Second Lieutenant John R Guild to be Lieutenant, Dated 12th July. The Hampshire Regiment, Lieutenant Clement A Ridley to be Adjutant. Dated 15th July.

Second Lieutenant Owen H L Day to be Lieutenant. Dated 15th July.

The Dorsetshire Regiment, Lieutenant William F G Willes is seconded for service with the West African Regiment, Dated 5th July.

The Welsh Regiment, Captain Edwy L Willcox to be Adjutant. Dated 28th June.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own Middlesex Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Herbert P G Cochran is restored to the establishment. 27th June.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), Second Lieutenant Francis W I V Fraser to be Lieutenant. Dated 25th June.

The Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant Arthur M. Ker to be Captain. Dated 29th May.

The West India Regiment, Captain John P. Bliss to be Major Dated 8th July.

The Army Service Corps.

Captain Ronald C Gibb retires on retired pay Dated 22nd July.

Riding Master and Honorary Captain John Ridles retires on retired pay. Dated 22nd July.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Mister Miss Susannah Lamming to be Matron Dated 21 July.

Staff Nurse Miss Edith is confirmed in her appointment, her period of provisional service having expired.

The undermentioned Ladies to be Staff Nurse provisionally Dated 7th July, Miss Agnes Mary Ahern and Miss Ellen Bulfin.

Memoranda.

Colonel Frederick W Romilly, C V O, C B, D S O, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay Dated 22nd July.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Alexander L Mein, Half-pay List, is placed on the retired list with an Indian pension Dated 15th July.

General Reserve of Officers.

Henry Edwyn, Earl of Kingston, late Lieutenant, Reserve of Officers, to be Lieutenant Dated 22nd July.

Army Medical Reserve.

Lieutenant Walter G H Cable to be Captain Dated 1st July.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

Price as follows —
For Hydrocele, Hernia and Elephantasis Pills and Oil for 30 days, Rs. 15-8.
For Piles, Fistula, Ointment and Pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Windy & Fatty body, Oil for 15 days, Rs. 6-8
For Spermatorhœa, Sterility, Monthly Disorders, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8
For Diabetes, Pills for 15 days, Rs. 7-8,
For Bilious complaints, Dyspepsia, &c., Pills for 15 days Rs. 5-8,
For Nasal Diseases, Smelling powder for 15 days, Rs. 3-8,
For Rheumatism, Goutand Paralysis, Pills and Oil for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

LEPROSY—Black and white—and BLOOD-DISORDERS are satisfactorily cured by my remarkable remedy consisting of pills and ointmen (for 15 days, Rs. 15-8.

ELEPHANTIASIS and similar inflammatory complaints of legs and hands, causing pain, itching, and irritation cured thoroughly by the use of the oil. Medicine for 30 days, Rs. 10-8

ASTHMA, COUGH, Difficult Respiration, Hooping Cough, Cold, Throat Irritation Consumption, Blood Fatigue, and similar diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, are cured by a month's treatment. Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

EPILEPSY HEMICRANIA, habitual Head-ache, Deepsy, after-effects of mercury and other mineral poisons mouth diseases, are all very successfully treated Medicine for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

OPHTHALMIA—Obstinate eye and ear diseases, redness, watery or pus discharges, soreness, CATARACT, tenderness, piercing pain, shortness of sight, flashes, night blindness, are relieved by harmless applications which neither burn nor produce any inconvenience to patients, Pills or mixture or 15 days, Rs. 9-12.

IMPOTENCY, SPERMATORHEA, LOSS OF NERVE POWER are permanently cured, no matter how old the patient or disease may be Rapid SEMINAL DISCHARGES, the results of thoughtless excesses and errors of youth are entirely cured, GREAT RETENTIVE POWER and perfect MANHOOD restored to the complete satisfaction of sufferers. Unfailing potent remedies of harmless nature are always kept in stock. Pills or oil (as the cases may be) for 15 days, Rs. 7-8.

MENSTRUAL TROUBLES, Amenorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa, Sterility, Prolapsus, Uteri, Threatened Miscarriage, Tumour and other obstinate Uterine Diseases are speedily cured without any chance of recurrence. Pills for 15 days, Rs. 9-8.

CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY sudden and periodical COLIC PAINS are cured by unfailing remedies which surpass all other preparations. Pills for 15 days Rs. 6-8

Up-country orders Promptly executed by Value Payable Post.

Up-country patients are requested clearly their to state age disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

In addition to the abovementioned medicines there are several other superior medicines of different prices for complaints mentioned above and also for several other complaints, the prices and other information for which may be had on application by Post or by personal interview disease and the duration of the same for my guidance.

Apply to Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYAN JOSHI, of Benares, Motiwalla's Chawl, near old Tram Terminus, Tardeo Bridge, Tardeo, Bombay.

CERTIFICATE

Dear Sir—I have much pleasure to say, that your Medicine effected me a perfect cure from hydrocele and piles from which I had been suffering for the last 13 years and my wife from the undue increase of fatness in body which she was suffering from for the same period.

I tried good many European and native Doctors but to no effect. I have full confidence in your vegetable drugs and shal be most happy to recommend to my friends.

Yours faithfully—Sd H. W. WILLIAMS.

Bombay, 14th February 1910.

CERTIFICATE.

To Dr. BALKRISHNA NARAYEN JOSHI, Tram Terminus Tardeo.

Dear Doctor.—I wish to bring these few lines to your notice for the benefit of other sufferers I was suffering great agony from Hydrocele and Piles for almost a period of 13 years and tried many doctors both native and European, but to no avail. I almost gave up all hopes of ever finding a cure but you will be glad to hear that since using the Pills and Ointment prescribed by you, I found instant relief and a thorough cure.

Thanking you for the same and I sincerely trust your medicines will be soon known by all sufferers, I would very much advise you to advertise more freely in all newspapers, I shall always recommend you tomy friends.

Yours faithfully,
J. W. BREAKEY Government, Telegraphs.

8th September, 1908.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,

TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—
"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."
For full particulars apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
General Agents
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, Manager.

AGENTS WANTED.
Address: Grahams Buildings.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, August 3.] [BOMBAY, August 4.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
3 1-2 per cent. Consols	78 1-16	un	chgd
do. Rentes	94 1-2	un	chgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan	93 1-2	un	chgd
1-2 do. Gov. Securities	64 1-3	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 1-8	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence	24 3-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York	52 1-4	1-3	
Exchange on London at Paris	25-25	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin	20-48	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4-86 1-8	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3 p.c.	sinc.	
do. Short London Bills	9th Mar.		
3 months' sight	2 3-8	1-8	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight	3 1-2	1-8	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	3-8	
Interest day-to-day Loans	1	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans	1 1-4	un	chgd

Bar Gold 77-9 unchgd
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 15-16 unchgd
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £250,000.
Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet, Steady.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullions	£2,210,000	Dec. £1,000,000
Public Deposits	£ 8 000,000	Dec. £1,300,000
Other Deposits	£41,100,000	Dec. £2,410,000
Government Securities	£15,000,000	Unchanged
Other Securities	£26,700,000	Dec. £1,700,000
Notes and Gold	£18,400,000	Dec. £2,000,000

The Bank's Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot	Steady.	Good business done.
Futures	...	Steady.
East Indian	...	.....
Manchester	...	Qa'et and steady.
Total Sales	...	10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export		1,000
Imports	...	Nil.
Mid-Americans	...	6-67—19
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		9 15-16—1-16

B. 10-30 at Rs. 9-14 p. p.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6-16	5-94	5-83	5-84	5-83
+02	+03	+06	+07	+05
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.		April-May.
5-84	5-86	5-83		5-93
+03	+06	+06		+05

New York Official noon call October 11-11 Jan. 11-10. New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 10 92 Jan. 10-94.

NEW YORK— Sales.

Receipts at U. S. Ports	Nil
Receipts at ... Last year	Nil
Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Exports to Continent	Nil
Spot Cotton—	12 63+10
Futures—Month of Oct. 11-34+37	Advanced on favorable cables and on bullish private crop reports.
Futures—Month of Dec. 11-34+37	

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton	12 1-8+2-13
Futures month of Oct.	11-23+24
Futures month of Dec.	11-23+34
Tone of Spot Cotton	Qui t.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS—

Total actual Exports		6,000
do Forwarded		49,000
do Imports		12,000
do Stock		520,000
Stock of cotton in London		.....

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist	10 1-2
George Mayall's Yarn	10 1-4

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool O. I. F.... d 6 1-32
Buyers, &c—Sellers.
Months—Aug.-Sept.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Karachi ... 24 1-2+1-2
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 24 +.-1
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—London.—Value.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rosario Santa Fe-62lbs. ... 34
Do. Months—Aug.—Done.
Tone—Firmer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.

New South Wales ... 34 1-2
Do. Months—Aug.—Done.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Cawn. per 416 lbs 35 p.c.ex-ship 47—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 35 p.c. ex-ship 47 1-2—1-4
Do. Months—Sept.-Oct.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ...43 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months—August.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet.
LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 73 unchgd
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Value.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata. ...63 5-2—1-4
Do. Months—Aug.-Sept.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)... ... ... 13 1-4 unchgd
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ...4-2—Aug.-Sept.—Done.—Buyers.—Quiet.
METALS—
Copper Brazers ... £ 67 1-2
Yellow Metal ... d 6
Standard Copper G. M. B. ...£56 3-16
FREIGHT—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. ..Nominal.
Sheep skin sale closed to-day.
Sheep skins sold 6,76,000.
Good qualities very firm.
Common qualities weak sheep skins.
Madras prime 3 higher.
" fair 2 higher.
" ordinary unchanged.
Bombay good a penny higher.
" fair a penny higher.
" ordinary a penny higher.
SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) .. 15 6 3-4—Sellers.
Do. Months of Shipment ...Oct.-Dec.
Tone—Quieter. Very little doing.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... .
Do Months of Shipments ... .
Tone—Entirely neglected.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ...13 9 3-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipments ...September.

Tone—Owing to realisations irregular closed quieter.
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ...17 2 1-4—Sellers.
Months of Shipmen's ...Jan.-March.
Tone—Easier. No business.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...13-6—Value.
Months of Shipments ...Sept.-Oct.
Tone—Quiet.
Java Sugar—Quiet. Small demand

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [4th August, 1911.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers
	Rs.		
10 Cases Sovs...	7,50,000	Port Said	Russo Asiatic Bank
2 Boxes Bulns.	1,53,300	London	Eastern Bank
2 Boxes Bulns..	96,000	do	International Bank
242 Bars Silver.	4,50,000	do	do
1 Box Bulns...	33,400	do	Hongkong Bank
3 Boxes Bulns...	1,53,600	do	Chartered Bank
20 Boxes Sovs..	15,00,000	Port Said	do
176 Bars Silver.	3,00,000	London	National Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 2nd Aug., 1911.

By	Bars	Ounces
G I P Railway	21	24,470
B B and C I Railway ...	11	12,920

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—
We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 5-16d. Dec.
Do. do France	...170 1-2
Do. do Marks	...133 1-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...132
Shanghai "	...176
Japan "	...150 3-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

Ready...	...	Rs. 96	5 0
Forward	...	" 96	2 0

BULLION :—
We quote :—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs 24	0 6
Australian " ...	...	" 24	0 6
Sovereigns " ...	...	" 15	0 0
Silver Ready ex duty	...	" 61	6 0
" 1st Settlement	...	" 61	6 0
" 2nd "	...	" 61	7 0

COUNCIL BILLS:—

At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, 37 50 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 4d. and 12 50 lakhs T.T. at 1s. 4 1-32d. tenderers receiving 6 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 50 10 lakhs and for next week 53 lakhs is again offered.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	96,81,000
Other Deposits	33,19,000	.....
Sundries	1,30,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities ...	.....	8,46,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	33,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities...	.....	5,06,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	32,59,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	19,000	.....
Bullion	.....	51,000
Balance with other Banks.	... ..	6,20,000
Sundries	.....	92,000
Cash	.....	83,60,000

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1910-11.	Bales. 1909-10	Bales Difference.
Receipts for the week..	10,670	10,957	— 287
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 3rd Aug.	2,457,310	3,140,494	—683,184
Shipments for the week			
Europe ...	12,996	17,619	— 4,623
China ...	Nil.	14,330	—14,330
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			
Total...	12,996	31,949	—18,953
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 3rd Aug..			
Europe ...	9,9,479	1,051,168	—131,689
China ...	14,510	96,937	— 82,427
Japan ...	591,049	836,760	—242,711
Coast Ports ...	31,338	34,893	— 3,555
Total...	1,559,376	2,019,758	—460,382
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe ...	1,916	458	+ 1,458
China ...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Japan ...			
Coast Ports ...			

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October 1910, to 8th July 1911—11,324 bales.
Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. 1910, to 17th June 1911—5,291 bales.

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

....	Total for the week	Total since 1st Oct. 1910.	Total same time last year.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
Khandeish	91	400,760	422,525
Central India... ...	66	147,521	222,612
Barsee and Nagar ...	215	117,092	269,493
Berar	45	359,509	525,814
Central Provinces ...	.....	149,940	293,941
Total Comras ...	417	1,174,822	1,734,385
Dholleras	293	267,069	252,877
Broach	.....	218,511	305,250
Compta and Dharwar.	7,327	213,300	232,184
Westerns	864	41,670	33,124
Bengals (N. W. Provinces)	50	295,993	408,577
Bengals (Rajputana)...	566	135,941	121,031
Sind	1,015	67,728	42,405
Persian	33	2,836	3,936
American	... ..	6,522	866
Egyptian	.....	2,380	604
Other sorts	.....	538	254
Total ...	10,670	2,457,310	3,140,494

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The market was taken a turn for the better since that issued of the Bureau Report and a big advance is reported to-day from America. Private advices report bad weather in some of the cotton districts and as we are entering now a critical period of drought, deterioration to the crop is expected.

The following are comparisons of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday morning and to-day :—

New York—	Last week	This week	Difference.
Futures Oct. ...	11·32	11·34	+02
" Dec. ...	11·31	11·34	+03
Spot ...	13·50	12·60	—90
New Orleans—			
Futures Oct. ...	11·18	11·23	+05
" Dec. ...	11·18	11·23	+05
Spot ...	13 1-4	12 1-8	—1 1-8
Liverpool—			
Futures Aug.-Sept.	6·54	6·16	—33
" Nov.-Dec...	6·11	5·84	—27
Spot ...	7·02	6·67	—35

Locally shipper are selling instead of buying new crop and Japan exporters are entirely out of the market. Mills are buying a little but not sufficiently to sustain the market.

Weather reports are favourable and the anxiety that the market was feeling last week has been to a great extent obviated by timely rains.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

Good M G Broach	Rs.	301	March.
Fine M G Wardha Hingughat	"	296	Jan.
Fine M G Nagpur	"	293	"
Fine M G Khamgaon-Akola.	"	282-8	"
Fine M G Khandeish ...	"	276	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	"	266	"
Fine M G Bengal	"	290	Nov.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	280	Dec.
Fine M. G. Bengal	"	275	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal	"	261	"

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

Opening Tone ...	...	Strong.
Estimated Sales ...	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	5,900 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·46	6·24	6·17	6·14
+30	+29	+30	+30

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	Apl.-May.
6·14	6·14	6·17	6·18	6·20
+31	+30	+31	+30	+30

FREIGHTS.

Market quiet. Very little doing. Beyond some ready.
Genoa at 12-6 w. 13 seeds.
Genoa at 12-6 wheat.
There is hardly anything to report.
We quote :—
Antwerp..... 17s. 17-6d. Aug.
Dunkirk..... 17s. 17-6d. "
Hull ..... 16s. wght. seeds "
London..... 17s. 6d. Aug. for chow chow cargo.
" 15s. 6d. September
Genoa..... 13s. 6d. w 13s. seeds ready.
B 10·30 at Rs. 9-14 p. p.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

The market is steady without much business passing. Shippers are only buying from hand to mouth. Russian crops are reported to be poor, and there are no authenticated reports from Argentina about new crop.

RAPESEED :—

The market has ruled firm and a fair amount of business has been put through the last week. Stocks are very low and orders are only fulfilled with great difficulty.

WHEAT:—

There is practically nothing doing in this market, beyond some speculative contracts amongst native merchants. Up-country prices are higher than Bombay and dealers buy here for forward delivery all orders received from up-country dealers.

The future of the market depends on the progress of the monsoon, which so far is not satisfactory.

WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	10,670 bales
Wheat	...	54,078 cwts.
Linseed	...	17,798 "
Rapeseed	...	27,811 "
Gingellyseed	...	1,208 "
Poppyseed	...	6,517 "
Groundnuts...	...	8,251 "
Castorseed	...	21,312 "
Rice	...	12,337 "
Myrabollams	...	2,976 "
Cottonseed	...	40,106 "
Mowrasseed	...	79,322 "
Gram	...	34,103 "
Joowar	...	10,046 "
Maize	...	103 "

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS.—Market dull. Bazar rates are declining owing to absence of demand.

PRINTS AND DYED.—Market continues dull, but prices are still maintained in spite of a rapid drop in cotton.

T. RED PRINTS.—Market remains dull. No demand and enquiry at present.

T. RED PLAINS AND DHOOTIES.—The Home market slight easier tendency in favour of buyers. Bombay market very little demand except good demand now.

WHITE GOODS.—Market continues extremely quiet with an easier tendency.

METALS.

COPPER AND Y. METAL.—The Home market is unchanged but prices here are declining every day owing to heavy supplies and slow demand. Prices here are now fully 40 per ton below. Home level and there is no chance of business for a considerable time.

PETROLEUM.

Snowflake Brand ...150°	American	per case Rs.	6 0 2
White Rose Brand...150°	American	"	5 12 2
Chester Brand ... 75°	Abel A'can	"	4 12 2
Davoe's Brilliant ... 76°	Abel A'can	"	4 8 2
Monkey Brand ...125°	American	"	4 0 2
Tiger Brand ...125°	American	"	4 8 2
White Camelia Brand in tins ...125°		per 2 tins "	3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk in tins ...125°		per 8 Impl. gallons "	3 10 0
Elephant Brand Bulk without tins125°		per 2 tins "	3 0 0
Camel Brand in tins125°			3 10 0

The following are to-day's quotations for Saturday's report in the "Bombay Gazette" :—
The Burmah Oil Company's productions :—
Ex-Godown Price. Delivery charges extra.

	Rs. a. p.
Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins	5 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Firefly" per case of two tins	4 8 0 unsteady.
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ...	3 8 0
Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ...	2 14 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ...	3 4 0
Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ...	2 10 0
Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ...	0 4 0
Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ...	0 3 0
Burmah Candles per pound	0 4 0

SHARES.

The market is steady and advancing. Reports of rain has created inquiry for Mill Shares also. It is expected that the prices might still advance further in the near future; if the reports of satisfactory rain comes from all sides. Bank of Bombay Shares after touching to Rs. 1,750 have again improved to Rs. 1,760; Bank of India's have declined to Rs. 67 1-2; Indian Specie Bank Shares have ruled at and about Rs. 511-2 to Rs. 51; Bombay Merchants' Bank Shares during the middle part of the week dropped to Rs. 8 3-4, but at the close they have improved to Rs. 9 1-4, Credit Bank Shares are quite at Rs. 10; Bank of Baroda's are steady at Rs. 66 X. D; Bank of Burmah's are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 136 1-2: Eastern Bank Shares have ruled at and about Rs. 78. In Mill Companies, Bombay Cotton Mfg Co. Shares have been put through at Rs. 147 1-2; Century Mill Shares at Rs. 185; Central India's have kept steady at and about Rs. 1,765; Colaba Land and Mill Co. Shares are unchanged at Rs. 1,160; Crescent's at Rs. 70; David's have gradually advanced to Rs. 385; Fazulbhoy Mill Shares are steady at Rs. 202 1-2 to Rs. 205 Finlay's are steady at Rs. 252 1-2; Khattau Makanji Mill Shares at Rs. 810; Kohinoor's have closed steady at Rs. 660; Leopold's have changed hands at Rs. 72; Luxmi Cotton have advanced to Rs. 1,345; Morarjee Goculdas Mill Shares are unchanged at Rs. 2,750; Manockjee Petit's have closed at Rs. 607 1-2; for September Settlement. New Great Eastern are quiet at Rs. 165; New City of Bombay are steady at Rs. 765; Phœnix are unchanged at Rs. 75; Standard's after touching to Rs. 910; have improved to Rs. 940; Swadeshi's are at and about Rs. 1,100; Vishnu Cotton Mill Ordinary Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 490 and Pref Shares at Rs. 620. In Miscellaneous Companies, Alcock's are unchanged at Rs. 237; Badham Pile are steady at Rs. 89; Baroda Tramway Co. Shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 55; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation are steady at Rs. 555 X. D. Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld. Ordinary Shares have been placed at Rs. 137 1-2 and Pref Shares are in demand at Rs 173; Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Ordy. Shares have improved to Rs. 282 1-2 and Pref Shares to Rs. 292 1-2; Central India Mining Co. Shares are unchanged at Rs. 28 1-4; Port Canning and Land Impt Co's Shares have declined to Rs. 820 for ready delivery Rs. 825 for September Settlement. A good lot of Shivrajpur Syndicate Shares have been put through at Rs. 17 1-4; Tata Iron and Steel Co Ordy Shares have advanced to Rs. 65 1-2 Pref Share to Rs. 166 and deffered Shares to Rs. 95. Treacher's have been placed at Rs. 525 C. D.; Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co, Ld. Pref Shares have changed hands at Rs. 215; Press Shares are steady. Mofussil's to Rs. 865, Indian Cotton to Rs. 140; Sind Press at Rs. 692 1-2; New Berar's at Rs. 565. In Railway Co., Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry Coy, Old Shares have changed hands at Rs. 632 1-2 X. D. and New Shares at Rs. 615 X. D.; Amritsar-Patti's are unchanged at Rs. 127 1-2 X. D.; Tapty-Valley Ry Shares have been put through at Rs. 500 to Rs. 502 1-2 C. D. Ahmedabad-Dholka's at Rs. 125 X. D.; Central Provinces Ry Coy Shares at Rs. 33 1-2; The Guzerat Ry Coy Shares at Rs. 29. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May 1911 ...	...Rs.1,29,327
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 37,958
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st May 1911	...Rs. 6,83,683
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 56,712

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May 1911 ...	...Rs. 36,687
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs, 1,434
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st May 1911	...Rs.1,53,299
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 3,129

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 31st May 1911 ...	...Rs. 14,993
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 97
Total earnings from 1st January to 31st May 1911	...Rs. 59,472
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 2,114

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 22nd July 1911	...Rs. 11,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 1,475
Total earnings from 1st July, to 22nd July 1911	...Rs. 33,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year	...Rs. 4,870

CALCUTTA MARKET REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, AUGUST 4.

In the jute market to-day the business was done at Rs. 48-8, but later four and eight annas less were accepted and the market closed at Rs. 48.

There was more irregularity than usual in the gunny market owing to the resales of the parcels left on hand by defaulters but the mills maintain a certain degree of steadiness inspite of the slack demand.

The money market was firmer with no transaction of importance reported while in the share market, inquiry for tea shares was well maintained but the business was rather restricted owing to sellers holding back higher prices.

THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 4th August, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey.....	3	7	55 p. m.	18	25
Teheran ...	4	11	45 p. m.	1	25
Suez	4	2	0 p. m.	...	33

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Arizpe, Babicora, Ityres, Huimanguillo, Cardenas and Cunduacan, will not be accepted until further notice (14-4-11).

Zanzibar, Mombassa cable interrupted at 8 a. m (11-7-11.)

During interruption this cable telegrams for British East Africa and Uganda will be forwarded between Zanzibar and Mombassa about five times a week by boats doing the journey in 12 to 24 hours at the most (22-7-11).

Cable Perim Sheikseyed interrupted since noon 23rd (24-7-11).

Cable Cayenne Salinas interrupted (31-7-11).

Bhamo route to China restored between Yunanfu and weining (4-8-11)

But continues interrupted between Younnan and Kuthing (3-8-11).

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MORRHUOL

CURATIVE PRINCIPLE OF COD LIVER OIL
NO TASTE NO SMELL NO NAUSEA
MORRHUOL
Is superior to Emulsions or Oil, it cures Incipient Consumption, Coughs, Bronchitis and Scrofula.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule is extracted from a teaspoonful of cod liver oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold everywhere in Bottles of 100 Capsules.
PARIS, 8, rue Violenne.—Sold by all Chemists

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. ...	100	100	14 p.c.	275
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	18 p.c.	1760xd
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	67½
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1655
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1430
Bank of Burmah ...	100	100	7 "	136½
Bank of Rangoon ...	100		6 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	66
Credit Bank of India Ld...	50	10	5 "	10
National Bank of India...	25	12½	12 p.c.	570
Punjab National Bank...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India...	50	30	8	33
Specie Bank	100	50	7	51½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100	10	6½	9½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank... ...	£20	£20	15 p.c.	£59
Eastern Bank ...	£ 10	£ 4	...	78
Mercantile Bank ...	£25	£12½	7 "	£19
Do.	25	12½	7 "	18-10
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld.	$125	$125	62	...

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	yr. 10	535
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	68½
Seraz Mfg ...	200	200	...	130
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	147½
Bombay Dyeing and M. Co...	250	250	15	550
Bombay United ...	250	250	Nil	310
Century	100	100	3	185
Jentral India ...	500	500	70	1765
Jhina ...	1000	1000	...	700
Ohho Silk ...	500	500	20	460
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1160
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	...	600
Connaught ...	300	300	...	180
Coorla ...	1000	1000	yr. 20	470
Crescent ...	100	100	4	67½
Currimbhoy ...	1000	1000	...	350
Crown ...	500	500	20	500
David ...	250	250	10	385
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	10	310
Empress ...	500	500	...	210
Edward Sassoon Mill...	200	200	nil	185
Fazulbhoy ...	250	250	...	892½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1195
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	250
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	200
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	475
Howard and Bullough ...	500	500	15	350
Hyderabad ...	1000	1000	40	1300
Imperial Cotton...	500	500	...	130
Indian Mfg... ...	1000	1000	...	345
Indo-China Mfg... ...	1000	1000	nil	700
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	240
Jamshed Mfg... ...	250	250	5	150
Jivraj Baloo	1000	1000	...	390
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	175
Khandesh	1000	610	25	760
Khatow Makonjee... ...	1000	1000	45	870
Kohinoor	500	500	15	645
Leopold	100	100	...	72
Lakshmi Cotton... ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1345
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2500
Manockji Petit ...	1000	1000	30	2605
Morarji Goculdas	1000	1000	60	2750
Mysore Spinning	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning	30	30	...	...
Moon	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	167½
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	20	750
Phœnix	100	100	6	75
Presidency	1000	1000	...	350
Queen	1000	1000	nil	100
Ripon	1000	1000	...	400
Sassoon Cotton	1000	1000	50	790
Sassoon Silk...	500	500	yr. 35	530
Sholapur	1000	1000	125	4250
S. Mahratha	250	250	15	122½
Standard Mills	500	500	25	940
Sun	250	250	nil	85
Swan	250	250	10	200
Swadesh	300	500	25	1100
Textile	500	500	20	840
Vishnu Cotton ... ... O.	500	500	nil	490
Do. ... ... P.	500	500	nil	620
Western India	1000	1000	25	890

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Al'ok Ashdown & Co....	100	100	6 p.c.	237
All India Ut. Co. Ld....	100	20	5 "	17
Bamankas	10	10	...	7
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6 p.c.	38½
Badham Pile	70	70	7 p.c.	89
Baroda Tram. Co	100	100	4 p.c.	55
Bombay Burmah T. Corpn	125	125	15 p.c.	532½
Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. ... ... O.	£10	£10	Nil.	13½
Do do. P.	£10	£10	6 p.c.	17½
Bombay Ice Mfg. ...	100	100	2 p.c.	26
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	20	920
Bombay Land and Building

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 21.

THE ALBANIAN DANGER.

The instructive summary of the Albanian situation, written a week ago by the "Times" correspondent in Cettinje, and published to-day, requires modification in the light of the latest telegraphic news. Unhappily, that modification is not of the favourable order. Revolt, more or less stamped out near the Montenegrine frontier, is spurting up elsewhere. Even without that complication which may or may not prove to be serious, the position was threatening enough. If the Turks chivvy the remnants of the Malissori revolt along the frontier, collision with Montenegrin braves is practically inevitable. If nothing is done, Montenegrin patience in supporting hosts of refugees will presently break down. The only way to secure that war between Turkey and Montenegro shall be averted is to obtain the return of the refugees on terms that will enable them to settle down, at least for a time. Unfortunately, that seems to be impossible unless the Power benevolently intervene. The Albanians have no confidence in New Turkey which seems to have repeated towards them most of the old Hamidian wrongs and blunders towards subject peoples, and invented several new ones of its own. King Nicholas's interview with the representatives of five of the Great Power may lead to action, but, by some unlucky chance—if chance it was—the representative of the sixth was not there. This is disquieting in so far as Germany is credited with being alone in encouraging Turkey to scout advice from outside. It is a disappointment to many, no doubt, to find that New Turkey requires European attention much as Old Turkey did; but facts must be faced.

A BISHOP OF KOEPENICK.

Fond memories of the Koepenick cobbler are recalled by the amusing story in the "Daily News" of the adventures of the "Syro-Chaldaic Bishop of Nazareth" and his chaplain. That reverned person has been making a tour of South German monasteries (including one nunnery), living for as much as eight days at a time in an establishment where the fare was not too ascetic, and raising considerable sums for good works in his diocese. Any peculiarities in his manner were no doubt assigned by the good monks and nuns to their own unfamiliarity with Syro-Chaldaic habits. But at the Beuron Monastery, the important Benedictine place which enjoys Imperial favour, they saw through his Syro-Chaldaism, and, with police aid, identified him as an ex-cow dealer who had turned deacon, and, being a failure in that capacity, afterwards a commercial traveller. Obviously the business of deceiving simple monks and nuns is an easier matter than that of bluffing such a community as Koepenick. In our own country, when Henry VIII, was beginning his operations upon the monasteries, an impostor made an excellent profit out of a tour of them in the guise of a person of authority and influence, who could secure immunity for them at a stiff price. And to-day the clergy of all denominations know that they are the chosen quarry of the rogue. The wonder almost is that there are not more Syro-Chaldaic Bishops about.

"THE MILL" AGAIN.

We all know what penalty they incur who cry "Wolf" too often; and the "Morning Post" has seen too many imaginary signatures for the public to be thrilled by its latest art sensation. There is therefore every reason, besides his cares as a party leader in the thick of a great crisis, for Lord Lansdowne to ignore this news from America concerning "The Mill." The removal of its notorious surfeit of yellow varnish is said to have revealed the sign-manual, not of the famous Harmens van Rijn whom the world calls Rembrandt, but that of another Dutch genius, Hercules Seghers, some of whose works Rembrandt undoubtedly possessed. And not even the ingenious reputation of the "Morning Post" art critic should prevent the admission that there is antecedant probability to make the story credible. This is not the first time that the name of Seghers has been discovered under the grime of ages or the signatures of other men. Dr. Bode found it under another reputed Rembrandt, "The Storm"—not the picture of that name at Brunswick, but the one in the Uffizi at Florence; and whatever Dr. Bode may be as the discoverer of Leonardo busts, he is the second greatest living authority on Rembrandt. On the other hand besides the etchings, there are authentic landscapes enough at Oldenburg, Budapest, Cracow, and elsewhere to prove Rembrandt's quality in this line, and no one who has ever seen his "Winter" in the Cassel Gallery will retain anything but an open mind in the matter. But one cherishes all the more the conviction that, whoever painted it, "The Mill" will never again fetch a hundred thousand pounds.

HEALTH IN THE SCHOOL.

Although medical inspection in schools is as yet but imperfectly established it has already yielded most important additions to our knowledge of the public health. One was prepared for Mr. Runciman's announcement that out of 2,000,000 children examined 10 per cent. have defective eyesight, while 20 to 40 per cent. have urgent need of the dentist. But he went on to state that 3 to 5 per cent. have defective hearing, 8 per cent. suffer from adenoids or enlarged tonsils, and a percentage varying from one to four shows "tuberculosis in a readily recognisable form." Discoveries like these, Mr. Runciman informs us, make a strong impression upon local authorities, and prepare them for instituting medical treatment, since it is an obvious waste of human resources to start young people on the world with avoidable defects in their constitution. What the Education Department has chiefly to look after, one gathers is that prevention is not forgotten in the enthusiasm for cure, and that the parent who can pay is required to do so. One is glad to hear from Mr. Runciman that the exertions of the school authorities in this direction do not appear to weaken the parents sense of responsibility, but rather to quicken it by the fuller knowledge of their children's health which is imparted to them, and by the appeal which is thereby made both to their concern and to their intelligence.

THE COMING K.

It was by something more than an intelligent anticipation that one indicated last autumn the possibility of the return of Lord Kitchener to Egypt, with enlarged powers of administration. Since then many things have happened to bring such an event within the scope of early achievement, and we may look for a definite announcement of great import for the future of that country before many days are over. The regretted illness and death of Sir Eldon Gorst have precipitated a decision as to the administration and development of our Ethiopian Empire, and one hopes that the occasion will be taken to endorse and confirm the policy of the firm hand that Lord Kitchener knows best how to apply. It is impossible to overstate the importance for Egypt and the Empire at large of a spacious treatment of the problem of Egypt's future. The establishment of a strong administration at Cairo, governing the whole of the Near Eastern possessions and interests of this country, is the beginning of a new British raj, a concentration of sometimes conflicting racial interests under a common rule, and the creation of a seat of Oriental power in which the impartiality of the white man will be prominent. What has been India's loss should be Egypt's gain, and we confidently expect that Egypt will welcome the rule of one who has taken the leading part in reducing the country from chaos to order.

LORD LONDONDERRY'S WARNING.

While Dublin in its thousands was bidding an enthusiastic are "revoir" to the King and Queen yesterday, Belfast was celebrating with no less enthusiasm the 221st anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne, and declaring its loyalty to England and the Sovereign. It will be observed that in one very important respect the attitude of the two cities was identical. His Majesty, seen in the one and unseen in the other, was yet the object of identical demonstrations in both. If only the Protestants of Ireland could feel as certain of their liberties under Home Rule as they do under the Union, one great objection to that policy would, no doubt, disappear. Unfortunately, however, they do not; and, as one of the speakers in Belfast said such incidents as the McCann case—towards which the Roman Catholic Church still exhibits a cynical indifference—confirms their suspicions and fears. Lord Londonderry did not hesitate to declare that, in view of this attitude on the part of the hundreds of thousands of Irish Protestants, Home Rule would be opposed by them by every legitimate means, and might possibly lead to civil war. As to how far the Government are capable of realising this profound distrust on the part of a very important section of the Irish people, time will tell; but at present there is no sign that they realise it in the least. Until it is dissipated, the duty of all loyal and honest British Protestants is to stand by their Irish brethren.

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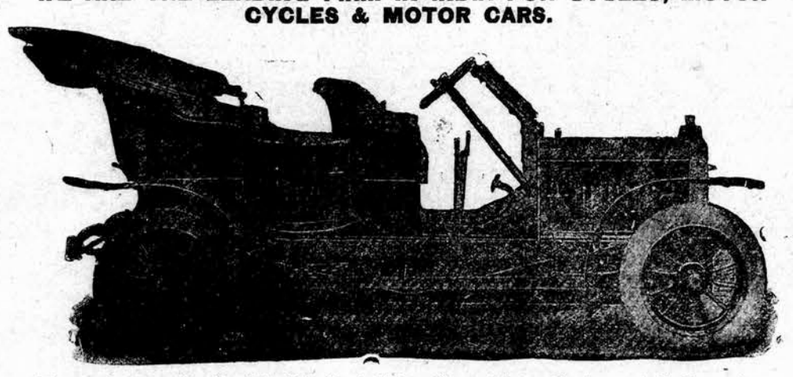

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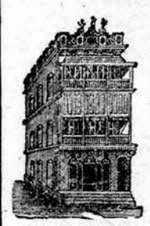

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